

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, NO. 102.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2545.

## DR. SUN ADVOCATES A REVOLT IN CHINA

**Overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty Urged by the Famous Revolutionist—Emperor is "Sick Man of the Far East."**

Dr. Sun Yat Sen bids fair to become one of the world's noted men if all the plans he is presenting to the Chinese people of Hawaii and the Chinese Empire, are consummated.

The famous revolutionist spoke yesterday afternoon in the Chinese theater on Hotel street to a mass meeting of Chinese to whom he unfolded his views of the political situation in the Chinese Empire. Throughout his address he fearlessly stated that revolution in the Empire was the one event which would take China out of its present deplorable position with reference to the world powers and place it on a footing which would cause the nations to respect it. The overthrow of the Manchu dynasty, he said, should be undertaken by revolution, and this, in his opinion was to be a certainty. He strongly advocated that the Chinese of Hawaii back the revolutionary party in the attempt to overthrow the Empire and establish a Republic on its ruins.

Dr. Sun said that it was his great present desire to see the Chinese people that so many centuries have elapsed since the Manchus became the rulers of the Empire that the Chinese have forgotten that the Chinese people are foreign to the Chinese people, as foreign as the Russians or the Japanese and that as soon as the Chinese people awake to this fact they will rise in a mighty, crushing revolution, and forever rid themselves of their oppressors.

Dr. Sun was received with great enthusiasm and his speech was frequently punctuated with applause. The theater was packed from pit to gallery and even the stage was crowded. Dr. Sun appeared in cool tones, his dress and short-cropped hair giving him the appearance of a Filipino rather than a Chinese. As a speaker he showed unmistakable evidences of being an orator of considerable power. He has a prepossessing appearance, his features are impressive and he seemed to sway his audience at will. There was nothing of the fanatic or even the enthusiast in his appearance or manner. He appeared more a methodical, painstaking thinker, cool and collected, and born to be a leader, as he has already proven himself to be in the secret council of the revolutionists, or at the head of a determined band of Chinese revolutionists engaged in battle with the forces of the Chinese Emperor.

Dr. Sun, after a formal introduction, spoke directly to his subject, which was on the principles of revolution and what they meant to the Chinese people. His theme, he said, dealt entirely with the overthrow of the present dynasty, the government of the Manchus. He gave a historical sketch of revolutions from the oldest times to the present.

"In revolution," said he, "we have a safety valve for the Chinese people. It is the only means we have to redress our wrongs."

The first man to head a revolution, he went on, was Tong Wu, who overthrew the first dynasty. He is regarded by the Chinese people as one of the seven sages of China. Before the first dynasty the government was a sort of a Republic, when the Emperor was selected by the people, a wise man in

whom the people could repose their trust.

"The question is whether we ought to revolt against the present Manchu dynasty," he said.

"We ought to do so, we must do so!" exclaimed Dr. Sun vehemently, bringing his fist down upon a table at his side.

"Why? Because the present reigning house is that of a fallen conqueror, and second because it is not a house of our own Chinese race. According to the growing feeling and sentiment of patriotism the Emperor should be turned out whether he is a good or a bad ruler."

Dr. Sun sketched the misgovernment of the Manchu dynasty. Great slaughter of the Chinese people took place when the Manchus came into power. The Chinese submitted and ever since then the Manchu dynasty has devised skillful methods to prevent the Chinese people from rising in revolt. The Chinese have stoically submitted to every form of suffering until they are now a crushed race.

The speaker said the Chinese people have little protection from foreign nations, as the Chinese government seems to care little for them. For this reason the Chinese people were not respected and not on an equal footing with people of other nations. Under such conditions, even though the Emperor were one of their own race, they should rise and throw him out.

"The dynasty is decaying," continued the revolutionist. "If we, the Chinese people who should be governing our affairs, do not rise and turn out this Sick Man of the Far East, other powers will yet do so and then divide up the Empire. This is one of the most powerful reasons why we should rise and uproot the dynasty and restore the country again to its ancient people."

"The prosperity of China is now certain to assist in spreading the seeds of revolt over the vast Empire. We know the Manchus have become impotent. Their extreme weakness was apparent during the Boxer trouble. Then not more than 20,000 troops of the Allied Army marched upon Peking and captured the capital of the Empire. This is the midst of a nation of 400,000,000 of people. Think of it! Only 20,000 soldiers in that vast Empire and the Manchu government standing weakly by while it was done!"

"If such an army of foreign soldiers could capture the capital, what would happen if the Chinese people rose in their might. They could take the capital much easier than did the Allies."

"There is no great difficulty before us in accomplishing this same result. The real difficulty lies in the fact that the people have not awakened to the fact that the Manchus are foreigners, as much so as the Russians or any other power. Centuries of suffering under the Manchu yoke have rendered the Chinese people callous to the knowledge of who their present rulers really are. But once the people are awakened and realize their own strength, we can easily devise an invulnerable plan to overthrow the Manchu dynasty and build upon its ruins a good government—the Republic of China."

## LAWYERS WILL PUT THE COUNTY ACT TO A TEST

**The Bar Association Took the Matter Up at Its Meeting Yesterday.**

The Bar Association at a meeting held yesterday decided to take the action suggested by the town meeting and make an immediate test of the county act in the Supreme Court. The Executive Committee was authorized to arrange for a test, if one could be successfully made and two counsel will be appointed to represent each side. J. A. Matthewman will attack the case and A. S. Hartwell will defend it. A resolution proposed by Mr. Stewart to delay matters, with the intention of awaiting the result of the Hatch mission was almost unanimously rejected and the matter will be taken up immediately after a conference with the Governor and the Attorney General.

The meeting was called to order by President W. O. Smith in the Castle & Cooke hall shortly after four o'clock. There were present W. O. Smith, J. A. Matthewman, A. S. Hartwell, E. P. Dole, L. A. Thurston, W. L. Stanley, A. A. Wilder, A. F. Judd, S. H. Derby, W. W. Thayer, L. J. Warren, T. McCants Stewart, R. D. Mead, J. L. Kaulokou, C. R. Hemenway, E. A. Mott-Smith, W. L. Whitney, B. L. Marks and W. C. Parke.

Mr. Smith stated that the object of the meeting was to consider the resolutions adopted at the town meeting, which Secretary Matthewman read, together with a short letter of transmittal from Secretary J. L. Holt.

A. S. Hartwell immediately moved that the executive committee be authorized to arrange a plan to consider the feasibility of a test of the validity of the county act, and that two counsel from the Bar Association be selected to represent each side in the controversy to serve without compensation. The motion was seconded by E. P. Dole.

**COMPLIMENT TO THE ASSOCIATION.**

General Hartwell in support of his motion said he appreciated the compliment to the Bar Association conveyed by the resolutions adopted at the town meeting. "Action such as taken at the public meeting in referring this matter to the Bar Association is unusual to say the least," said Mr. Hartwell. "I am glad on some accounts for an expression of that kind of confidence in the bar. It is an unusual thing for this Association to attend to a public matter in this way, but there is no question but what it is a matter of great public interest to have the county act tested, and that as soon as possible. If we are to have the law sustained we should lose no time. If the Supreme Court does sustain it it will be very well, and if in the meantime the mission of Mr. Hatch is successful the case can then be continued or withdrawn entirely."

W. O. Smith stated that the appeal from the citizens to the Bar Association should be heeded and the resolutions adopted at the town meeting were again read.

**JUDGE STANLEY IN OPPOSITION.**

Judge W. L. Stanley opposed the proposed action of the Bar Association in attempting to help litigation, when the county act had never been attacked. "I feel as does Judge Hartwell, that we ought to appreciate the action of the Merchants' Association and the mass meeting," said he, "in recognizing the Bar Association as a factor in local conditions. The compliment to the Association is unusual, but at the same time, I for one, do not believe that a resolution of that kind should be passed at a small meeting such as this, where less than one-fourth of the members are present. It should be left over until a larger meeting. This idea is not altogether the action of the Merchants' Association, but as I understand it was inspired by one member of this Association. It is outside the objects and scope of the Bar Association to take up the county act and have it decided by the Supreme Court. It was only recently through the public press that doubt was cast upon the legality of the county act. The elections had already been held under it and the expenses of this election incurred and up to this time there has been no question of its legality. It is only lately in a certain portion of the public press that there has been a call for a test, whether it is for the purpose of getting a confirmation by the Supreme Court of the county

act, when the validity has not yet been attacked, or whether with the hope of having it declared invalid, and a special session of the legislature called or the centralized government continued I do not know. I, for one, in the light of recent disclosures in regard to the legislature, do not favor a special session.

"I have been speaking with lawyers in regard to the act and it seems to be the feeling that although certain sections have been knocked out, yet the act, as an act, stands. If that is the opinion, what then is the use of going to court for a test case. The Bar Association is not political in its make-up and is not anxious to have the law knocked out. If we are satisfied then to have it remain in force, let us stay out of the contest. The bar has shown in the past in time of danger, or crisis, that its members were as patriotic as any other class, and just as willing to serve without pay as others. I think in the revolution of 1895 they showed this and threw their whole energy and support at the foot of the government. My view in this matter is not prompted by any thought that we would have to perform our services gratuitously, for we are always anxious and willing to do our part, but I for one am against it. I can't see how we can ask the Supreme Court to take up a new case when there is no question yet of its validity, and where no Territorial officer has as yet refused to surrender his functions to the county officers. Before we can ask the Executive Committee to see if litigation can't be started we must first show the Supreme Court that there is some real controversy over it. It is not the purpose of this Association to stir up litigation."

**REQUEST IS REASONABLE.**

J. A. Matthewman said that the request was a reasonable one and that the resolutions did not purpose to ask the Association to determine whether county government is good. It was simply a request to take a test case to the Supreme Court, and the only thing was to accede to the desires of the citizens and make the test. The committee could determine whether to bring the suit or whether it might be better to first discuss the matter at another meeting of the Association.

**STEWART RESOLUTION.**

Mr. Stewart said it was simply a question of procedure, whether the matter should be approached judicially, slowly and with caution or in heat and passion as characterized the town meeting. He then offered the following substitute resolution:

Whereas, the Governor has initiated a movement in the matter of the County Act; and  
Whereas, this Association should work in harmony with him in dealing with said matter; therefore,  
Resolved: That a committee of three be appointed by the President, he to be the chairman thereof, to confer with the Governor upon the said matter, and to report to this Association at its next meeting their recommendation as to how and when this Association should proceed in the premises, and whether it should institute any proceedings at all.

Resolved: That when this Association adjourn, it adjourn to meet in this room, Monday, December 21st, 1903, at 4 o'clock p. m.

President Smith said he desired to call attention to the fact that the new resolution was not responsive to the appeal of the town meeting.

Mr. Stewart replied that his resolution didn't make the Association refuse the request of the town meeting but simply provided for the line of procedure. He believed that it was the policy of the Association to always work in harmony with the Governor and Chief Justice.

**NO TIME FOR DELAY.**

Mr. W. O. Smith said that there was no necessity for delay. "This matter has been discussed publicly for a long time, and resulted in holding a mass meeting on Monday evening at the instance of the Merchants' Association where it was seriously, carefully and earnestly discussed. It resulted in the appointment of a committee which prepared resolutions for presentation to a meeting Friday evening, and which allowed time for ample deliberation. The resolutions were introduced and adopted asked the Bar Association to take steps to have the county act tested, and it seems appropriate that we respond. There is an opinion that the county act is in real danger, or at

## MATTERS ARE STRAINED WITH THE COLOMBIANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—United States Minister Arthur M. Beaupre will soon leave Colombia for home. He reports Bogota quiet.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—It is reported that Great Britain and Holland will insist that the Republic of Panama shall assume \$15,000,000 of Colombia's debts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Secretary Root declares that the published testimony in the case of General Wood is being wilfully distorted against that officer. The press is being systematically misinformed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The steel corporation has reduced wages for the new year from five to twenty per cent. This affects 150,000 operatives. Similar action by others is expected.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The argument over the Northern Securities merger has begun in the Supreme Court. Attorney General Knox is speaking for the United States.

KOBE, Dec. 15.—In an agreement between Russia and Korea it is arranged that Russian officers will command Korean battalions in the event of emergencies.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—The fact that the Cabinet will not meet again this year is indicative of peace in the Orient.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The House Insular Committee has reported in favor of seating the Porto Rican delegate.

## ONE OF THE MISSING VOUCHERS HAS TURNED UP

One of the missing House vouchers for the destruction of which Solomon Meheula was indicted by the Federal grand jury, has turned up, and is now said to be in the hands of the clerk, ready to be turned over if he is charged with the offense in court.

The voucher is one made out to Speaker F. W. Beckley for \$133.40, being for his salary, and which was unaccounted for when the vouchers were turned over to the jury.

A few days after Meheula's indictment was made public the former assistant janitor of the House found the missing document among his papers. He claimed to have picked it out of the waste basket during the House session and to have preserved it. The document was given to Meheula, who was very glad to get it. The voucher was not received by Beckley but had been approved by the Accounts committee.

Meheula claims that the grand jury will find that he did not destroy any of the vouchers knowingly, and that if any are missing it is only a result of carelessness. One of the indicted clerk's friends said yesterday that Meheula did not destroy any of the vouchers, and if he had, could easily have replaced them, as all the documents were in his possession. Many of these that were returned had nothing but Meheula's handwriting upon them, and it is claimed that he could have written enough to balance the books if any had been knowingly destroyed.

## SHARKS COME BACK TO PEARL HARBOR

Yachtsmen report that the sharks, turtle and hihimanu are returning to Pearl Harbor. Until dredging operations commenced the turtles and hihimanus could frequently be seen sunning themselves on the surface of the inland waters while a shark hunt was always productive.

The presence of the big clam-shell suction pipe in mid-channel seemed, however, to scare away the finny life that lives alternately inside and outside the bar and for a long time little was seen of these specimens.

A few weeks ago, however, the sharks reappeared and their fins were seen frequently gliding along the channels. The smaller fish of the lochs once more began to be harassed and made known the presence of the larger predatory fish from the open sea by flushing from the surface like coveys of frightened birds.

Then the hihimanu came back and next the turtle so that Pearl Harbor once more is the haunt of big game, from the angler's standpoint.

## BIG GAMBLING GAME RUNNING

The biggest gambling game ever started in the city is said to be running now over a downtown saloon. The place is reported to be fitted up with all modern appliances, and there is no limit to the games. Thousands of dollars are further said to have been wagered there in a single night.

The Chinese games are not running. They have been making preparations to start up business on a large scale after the first of the year, but the action of the police in raiding the fa games has deterred them from their contemplated action. Smaller Chinese games are running in isolated places, but the limit is seventy-five cents and a dollar, and high stakes are seldom played for.

M. F. Scott has filed suit against W. S. Edings to recover \$787.26 as balance due on a debt contracted July 20, 1903. The original amount was \$1045.26 on which \$258 has been paid. The account was for merchandise and building material furnished by the plaintiff.

## JAPANESE VIEW OF THE SAILING OF EVANS' FLEET

Tomorrow afternoon will probably be signalized by the appearance off port of the cruiser fleet of Rear-Admiral Cooper. As the fleet passed Midway about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in squadron formation, it is probable that the five vessels, which include the cruisers Albany, Cincinnati, Raleigh and New Orleans and the collier Pompey, will arrive together.

The cruiser squadron sailed from Yokohama on the afternoon of December 2nd according to passengers on the Nippon Maru. The departure created a decided sensation and the fleet was given a good send-off. While the Maru was in port the battleships were being coaled in preparation for their departure.

The Japan Gazette, of November 23, referring to the orders for the departure of the American fleet from Yokohama for Honolulu, had the following:

It is understood that the entire fleet of American warships now in these waters has been ordered to proceed to Honolulu. The information has not been officially confirmed, but officers attached to some of the ships now in Yokohama harbor said today that it was correct. They stated that the order to go to Honolulu had reached

Rear-Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief, at Kobe on Saturday and had been transmitted to Rear-Admiral Cooper. The reason for this move, particularly in view of the unsettled conditions in the Orient, is not known, although it is doubted that it has special significance. The American Navy Department has for some time had in contemplation a series of elaborate maneuvers in both the Pacific and Atlantic, the plan involving mobilization of the several squadrons into two big fleets. It has also been apparent for some time that the American Government feels reasonably certain that there is to be peace in the Orient. The fleet will assemble here early in December, but the date of departure has not been fixed.

This departure of the U. S. Asiatic squadron, however, should by no means be regarded as an assurance that there will be peace in the Orient. While the situation for the moment appears more favorable for a pacific termination, and thus justifies the temporary removal of that American naval force which is always welcome here, still there is no certainty that any day may not witness some new and dangerous development.

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# HAWAII HAS NEARLY 600 SPECIAL TAXPAYERS

**How Many Liquor Dealers Who Have Taken Out Federal Licenses—Liliuokalani's Claim. Gehr Still at Work.**

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The advance sheets of the Internal Revenue Commission's report for the last fiscal year were given out for publication here today. They include the figures for Hawaii and show that there were 589 special taxpayers. These were distributed as follows: rectifiers, 3; retail liquor dealers, 456; wholesale liquor dealers, 45; brewers, 1; retail dealers in malt liquors, 60; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 21; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine in imitation of butter, 2; retail dealers in oleomargarine, free from coloration in imitation of butter, 1.

The figures for the previous fiscal year were: rectifiers, 4; retail liquor dealers, 395; wholesale liquor dealers, 56; dealers in leaf tobacco, 1; dealers in manufactured tobacco, 12; manufacturers of cigars, 3; brewers, 3; retail dealers in malt liquors, 22; wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 16; wholesale dealers in oleomargarine, 2; bankers, 9; billiard tables and bowling alleys, 45; brokers, stocks and bonds, etc., 18; custom house brokers, 6; proprietors of circus, 1; proprietors of exhibitions not otherwise provided for, 7; proprietors of theaters, music halls, etc., 7; making a total number of 607 special taxpayers, but the laws in force as to internal revenue were somewhat modified for the past fiscal year, several of the war taxes having been repealed. It will be noticed however that the number of retail liquor dealers in the Territory has increased whereas the number of wholesale dealers has diminished.

The legal records of the Revenue bureau show that the suits tried in Hawaii during the fiscal year resulted in decisions favorable to the government for the amount of \$7,000 in the aggregate, while the costs amounted to \$870.74. These were all criminal cases. July 1 last, the district attorney reported that there were no internal revenue suits pending.

The total internal revenue collections for the fiscal year in Hawaii by Collector Roy H. Chamberlain, were \$40,090.52, as against \$70,235.22 for the previous fiscal year. The falling off was principally due to the repeal of the last of the Spanish war taxes. This brought the official compensation of Collector Chamberlain from \$2,375 to \$2,250, as the salaries of collectors are regulated by the amount of annual collections.

Four illicit distilleries were seized and destroyed during the fiscal year, resulting in twelve arrests. The claims presented from Hawaii for rebate on tax on tobacco under the act of April 12, 1902, were 44 on an amount of \$9,577.48 received by the collector. The Bureau here in Washington allowed all of these claims to an aggregate of \$9,575.20.

The total of distilled spirits gauged in Hawaii during the fiscal year was 31,124 gallons. There were dumped for rectification, 13,725.4 gallons and 16,034.5 gallons were rectified. There were withdrawn from warehouses during the year on payment of tax 1,364.1 gallons.

Hawaiian matters have not been very active here during the past week. The same is true of all matters at the National Capital, for with an agreement to take a vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill in the Senate December 16 next, the bottom dropped out of the extra session of Congress. Both houses are adjourning from day to day or for three day periods and this will continue for a week in all probability. The agreement to vote in the Senate absolutely assures the enactment of the Cuban reciprocity bill into law and within a week after that date it will undoubtedly have been signed by the President and become the law of the land.

## LILIUOKALANI'S CLAIM.

Senator Blackburn has again introduced the bill to recompense ex-Queen Liliuokalani for her crown lands. The bill is very brief, comprising only a half dozen or so printed lines, and the amount to be paid is left entirely blank. The ex-Queen is now at the residence of the Delegate from Hawaii, 1522 K street. The claim will be pressed again before Congress but it will probably be several months yet before anything of a decisive nature regarding it develops. It goes to the Senate Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and sometime during the regular session, which begins a week from Monday, will be taken up and considered.

Prince Kuhio is making a good impression among the Senators and Representatives here thus far. Of course there has been nothing important doing, but he has mingled a good deal with prominent men who have had an opportunity to get acquainted with him. He was the guest of Senator John H. Mitchell at an elaborate dinner to about fifty Senators, members of Congress, and newspaper correspondents the other evening at the Highlands and was seated by ex-Senator John M. Thurston, now a resident here and well known in the Islands.

No echo of complaint is heard around Washington over the confirmation of Judge Dole and Governor Carter. The action was taken by the Senate, after waiting as long as it was thought proper to wait, and the few men in public life who showed any disposition to make any criticism because they had not been consulted promptly acquiesced in the action.

## PERSONAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood have gone to Philadelphia today to attend the great football game between the teams of the army and the navy. There has been a large exodus of Washington people for that event.

Governor Taft, of the Philippines, will be a passenger on the Gaelic for San Francisco and will arrive in Honolulu, en route, about the middle of January. He departs from Manila December 23 and will spend Christmas in Hongkong. He will retain his commission as governor until he reaches Washington, whereupon his nomination as Secretary of War will forthwith be forwarded to the Senate. As governor of the Philippines he receives a salary of \$20,000 annually, while as Secretary of War he will receive only \$8,000 annually.

Representative Hamilton of Michigan, who will be chairman of the House Committee on Territories, and whose appointment thereto will probably be announced next Tuesday, stated to me today that he had not given much thought to proposed Hawaiian legislation that will come before the committee this winter. He expects to take up the work vigorously as soon as his committee is organized but will wait for most of the proposed bills to be acted upon by the Senate committee and by the Senate, because of the work of the commission from the Senate, which visited Hawaii a year ago. It

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# ESTATE DECISION

**Brown Upheld But Injunction Is Refused.**

Chief Justice Frear is the author of a unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court, which reverses the decree of Judge Gear granting an injunction to C. A. Brown against A. W. Carter et al., trustees of John II Estate, Ltd. The gist of the decision is that the injunction was premature, though the contents of Brown as to his position and powers under the articles of association are correct.

Among other things the court holds that the former Mrs. Brown, having, while the wife of the plaintiff, signed the conveyance to the corporation of the interests of herself and minor children cannot now object to the legitimate transactions of the corporation. Another point is that shortness of notice of a corporation meeting which was not objected to at the meeting cannot now be pleaded to avoid anything done at such meeting.

The court declines to construe the articles of association and decide the many fine points of law therein raised by the plaintiff. The case is remitted to the Circuit Judge with instructions to dismiss the bill for injunction and take such other proceedings as may be proper not inconsistent with the opinion now rendered.

The plaintiff is manager of the corporation, removable only by a two-thirds vote of the directors. Through an attempted change of the by-laws, his fellow directors attempted to oust him. To protect himself he brought the injunction suit.

## DRIVING SENATOR MORGAN.

Judge De Bolt heard without jury the suit of James Carty vs. B. T. White, C. C. Bittling for plaintiff; J. A. Magoon for defendant. It was a suit for \$77.91 for board of horses, to which defendant offered a set-off account for use of horses and vehicles, refreshments for man and beasts, balance on sale of horse and personal services amounting to \$110. The bill included charges for driving the members of the Hawaiian Commission, especially Senator Morgan, while he was preparing to frame the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii.

The late District Magistrate W. L. Wilcox gave judgment for defendant, White, for \$2.69, attorney's commission of 20 cents and costs of \$3.50, making a total of \$5.79, from which plaintiff, Carty, appealed. Judge De Bolt now renders judgment allowing defendant's counter claim up to and not exceeding the sum of plaintiff's claim, \$77.91, Mr. Magoon waiving the excessive amount of his client's set-off. Mr. Bittling notes an exception and gives notice of motion for a new trial.

## HOLT CASE APPEAL.

In the matter of the estate of Robert William Holt, deceased, a brief on behalf of appellant, Helen A. Holt, individually and as guardian of the minor children of James R. Holt, deceased, has been filed in the Supreme Court on the appeal from Judge Gear at chambers. It is set forth that the Circuit Judge erred in refusing to admit in evidence the letters of administration to Bruce Cartwright; that notwithstanding such refusal, the letters were before him as part of the record and no formal proffer of them was necessary to bring them within his judicial knowledge; that the Judge erred in taking any action based on the ground that a court of probate has no jurisdiction over trust matters; that even if there is such a distinctive judicial tribunal in this Territory as a probate court, as such, the Judge erred in holding that by the common law such court had no jurisdiction over trust matters, because the common law is not now in force in this Territory except in so far as it does not conflict with the practice fixed by Hawaiian judicial precedent or established by Hawaiian usage, and it is a matter with judicial knowledge that Hawaiian precedent has fixed and established the usage and practice of sanctioning the jurisdiction of a Judge of probate over trust matters; and, finally, that if it be found that the appointment of either Bruce Cartwright or Henry Smith is valid, the appointment of Carlos A. Long is void.

## COURT NOTES.

L. L. McCandless vs. Honolulu Plantation Co. and Woodlawn Fruit Co., ejectment, is continued by stipulation to the April term of the First Circuit Court.

Judge De Bolt overruled the demurrer in the Oriental Life Insurance Co. vs. Wee Shing and allowed the defendant ten days in which to answer.

Judge Gear heard the motion to dismiss the suit of Mr. and Mrs. Junius Kahe, contesting the will of Keliiahonui, and gave defendants ten days to file briefs.

## WILL CHANGE WHARVES SOON

The Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company will probably abandon its old wharves at the foot of Fort street about the last of the present month and begin business anew at the commodious wharf at the Ewa end of the harbor opposite the Hackfeld wharf. The long shed is practically completed and there remains but the offices to be installed. The scales will also have to be moved from the old wharves and installed at the new one. The extra steamer boats have all been removed to the new location. The Inter-Island shops have been re-erected on Queen street below King street and opposite the river.

# LITTLE AND RELIGION

**Hilo Judge Rules Now Against Buddha.**

HILO, Dec. 11.—Judge Little has been called upon to decide a peculiar case. Hamanura Kiniro, a thirteen year old Japanese girl attending the Christian Japanese Boarding school at Honoumahu, has been the subject of a fruitful religious discussion in the circuit court, as to whether the Christian or the Buddhist religion rules in the Hawaiian Islands. The girl has been in school since she was ten years of age. Her father recently petitioned Judge Little for a writ of habeas corpus to secure the custody of the child, and alleges that she is held a prisoner for fear that she might be put in a Buddhist school.

Judge Little decided that the welfare and wishes of the girl made it necessary for him to decide against Buddha, and the petition for a writ of habeas corpus was denied.

Judge Little says that the statement that Christianity is a part of the law of the land must be taken in a limited sense, but he holds that many of our best civil and social institutions and the most important to be preserved in a free and civilized government are founded upon the Christian religion, are upheld and strengthened by its observance, that the whole purpose and policy of the law assumes that we are a nation of Christians and while toleration is the principle in religion, the laws are to recognize the existence of that system of faith and our institutions are to be based on that assumption, that those who are in fact Christians have a right to be protected against wanton interference with a free and undisturbed practice of their religion and against malicious attacks upon its source or authority calculated and intended to affront or wound them, and that the prevalence of a sound morality among the people is essential to the preservation of their liberties and the permanence of their institutions and to the success and prosperity of the government, and the morality which ought to be fostered and encouraged by a state or territory is Christian morality and not such as might exist in the supposititious state of nature or in a pagan country. The law does not cover the whole field of morality. Much that lies within the moral sphere does not lie within the legal sphere, but that which does lie within the legal sphere and is enforced by positive law is Christian morality.

It has been held, and rightly too, that the constitutional provision for liberty of conscience does not mean that religion shall not be encouraged by the state.

## In conclusion the court held:

The evidence shows that Hamanura Kiniro is 13 years of age and more. That she prefers to stay in the Honoumahu School where she is now located. If the manifest interest and welfare of the child is best served under present conditions a parent will not be permitted to reclaim its custody, unless they can show that a change of custody will materially promote the welfare of the child.

There is nothing in the present status of the respondents which tends in any way to suggest that the welfare of the child, which has been promoted in the past three or four years, would be limited and abridged in the future. What they have done and are doing for the child tends to show what the future course will be.

The Court finds from the law and the evidence produced at the hearing in this case under all the circumstances that the best interest of the child at present suggests that its request to remain undisturbed at the Honoumahu Boarding School should be respected.

The judgment of the Court therefore is that the writ be discharged at the cost of the petitioner.

## WILL ARRANGE SPORTS FOR FLEET

The Merchants' Association, which has agitated the question of sports for the entertainment of the sailors and marines of Admiral Evans's fleet, has appointed the following committee to take charge of the sports. F. L. Waldron, W. W. Harris, F. W. Klebahn and C. M. V. Forster.

It was decided at the same meeting which discussed the sports matter, to have the annual Merchants' Association dinner on Saturday evening at the Hawaiian Hotel.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark, of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicine. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## THE PANAMA CANAL

There is now a fair prospect that the construction of the Panama Canal, more important to Hawaii than to any islands in the midway Pacific, will shortly be resumed and pushed to a conclusion. The feasibility and the superior advantages of this canal have been demonstrated by the Walker Canal Commission, which reported in favor of that route, if the work already done and the rights of the French Company could be purchased for forty million dollars.

A glance at the map of North and South America will show that the Isthmus of Panama is a narrow connecting link between two continents, unsurpassed in situation as an international highway, and geographically and politically no natural section of the United States of Colombia. Opposition to the treaty, which was signed in Washington, November 18th, 1903, and has been enthusiastically ratified in Panama, has practically ceased, but some of the criticisms on the course of the Government were actually grotesque. It was assumed, for a time, that the Administration had gone into the filibustering business and was responsible for the secession of Panama and all the important events that followed.

The fact is that the action of the Government, though firm, decided and prompt, was conservative and within the strictest construction of its legal and international rights. The unanimity with which the great powers have recognized the new Republic of Panama would in itself be sufficient evidence of this fact. But the individual citizen, apart from such cogent proof, can easily satisfy himself. The treaty of 1846 between the United States and New Granada, which then embraced the new republic, gave to this government the absolute right to maintain freedom of transit on the Isthmus, and, as Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State observed in his full official explanation of the recent movement, this covenant "runs with the land," and, when New Granada, which had dissolved its connection with Venezuela and Ecuador in 1829-30, was succeeded by the United States of Colombia, the obligations and the rights under the treaty were undisturbed.

When the struggle between the Nicaragua and Panama routes was pending before Congress, and the French Company had agreed to sell to the United States for forty millions, the assurances of the Colombian Government of its readiness to sanction the purchase and to give the United States exclusive and effective control of the canal, were all that could have been asked and were several times repeated. When, however, the United States had completed its agreement with the French Company, and had ratified the treaty, the Colombian Government violated its promises and was guilty of a flagrant breach of good faith, and, under the control of mercenary politicians, egged on and no doubt paid by agents of the American transcontinental railroads, it was sought to levy blackmail on the French corporation and on the United States. These were the circumstances preceding and attending the rejection of the treaty by the Colombian Senate, contrary to the wishes of the best elements of population in the Colombian Republic, and against the vital interests and the virtually unanimous sentiment of the State of Panama.

The formation of the new republic, with the assent and best wishes of the civilized world, became inevitable, and it was the international duty of the United States, as well as an obligation to its own citizens, to prevent a state of war that would have interrupted and broken free transit from ocean to ocean. It performed that duty, and without national dishonor, it could have done no less. It will now, with the endorsement of all nations, protect the Republic of Panama, and the rights it has constitutionally acquired under the new treaty, which ensure for all time the predominance of our country, the practical neutrality of the canal, and the open door on both sides of the Isthmus.

Colombia, as represented in a recent cartoon, was in the position of a dog, carrying a bone in its mouth, which it dropped on seeing the reflection of a larger bone in a river, and thus lost both. It is the old case of the biter bitten, and Panama will be profited and civilization promoted by the transaction, which does not save a dollar to this country, but enlarges its jurisdiction and its powers, and insures success in the new world enterprise. It is not probable, hardly possible, with all the powers, including the adjacent sister republics, against her, that Colombia will risk a war, but, if she does, she will find herself within the jaws of Uncle Sam, represented by the Atlantic fleet, already ready for action, and the Pacific fleet, speedily to drop its anchors in Hawaiian waters.

## POLISHED IGNORANCE.

Of all the canes that are canted in this canting world, though the cant of patriotism is the most expensive, the cant of duty is the most disgusting. A domestic or social Pharisee, whose whole life is spent in technical lectures on duty, in which the faults and deficiencies of others are invariably illustrated by comparisons with the lecturer's egotistical standard, is worse than Pecksniff and the glaring phylacteries, on which perfections are minutely recorded, are worn on breasts that hide callousness and often viciousness that would be revolting, if they were revealed.

But it does not follow that the substance of practical duty and the necessity for high ideals do not exist. Mankind would be a sorry spectacle without the practice of the one and a gradual approach toward the other. The most important elements in human progress—in modern times carried a long way forward—are the recognition of unchangeable principle and specialization of knowledge, and the application of both to fluctuating and multiplying facts. The great transportation, manufacturing, producing and distributing systems, in which every man and every woman has a designated place, with exact obligations, all converging on definite ends, are clear evidences of these fundamental truths. In these directions there is no use for people who have a little general intelligence and a smattering of information. The unrelenting machinery of civilization throws them out of the furrows of labor, and they lie on the wayside, useless to themselves and disregarded by disciplined human energy and ambition.

It results that, in all the departments of industry, particularly in the United States, there never has been so great a number as now of trained men and women, fully identified with movement and results. There are also, in the higher circles of thought and action, in statesmanship, in literature, in the learned professions, in military and naval bodies, a multitude of illustrations of profound intellect, of precise education, of definite experience. When the German-Franco War burst into fury in the middle of the night, all Von Moltke had to do was to stretch out his hand from his bed and press a button, and instantaneously the vast military power of the German Empire began to act with the regularity of an automaton. The world of the Eighteenth Century, rich though it was in thought, in the germs of knowledge, and in strength of purpose, and greatly though it contributed to the enfranchisement of mankind, was a dwarf compared to the world of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries.

When, however, individuals and societies, not in the grooves of positive and fruitful life, are considered, the comparison is less flattering. The increase of the means of comfortable subsistence and the accumulation of wealth have developed excessive laziness, pretension and what may be termed cultured ignorance. To every human being, who fits into the program of improvement and advancement, time is a most valuable possession, to be utilized without waste. But the principal object of the drones of each sex, separately and as socially organized, is to kill time, and this is achieved by the concentration of life upon the useless or mischievous. The excitement of gambling, real or imitated, weak and insipid phases of dissipation, endless chatter about other people, without point or occasion, the substitution, in the name of mock independence, of unregulated impulse for order and system, derision of the staid rules that govern business and well-ordered families, empty concentration on tragical or sentimental trash, are mere suggestions of the innumerable modes of de-vitalizing existence and promoting intellectual and moral suicide that money and indolence have generated. Men are not scarce, of good extraction and appearance, fine dressers, of unexceptionable manners, and superficial alertness of speech, who are nevertheless incapable of any real mental effort and as crass in their ignorance of the commonest facts of history or science or art, as their forerunners two centuries ago were of the telephone or street-railroads. And, in an age when Woman is actually becoming great in her industry and her organization, there are thousands of beautiful faces and graceful forms, gowned with superlative art, full of vivacity and grace, charming and even fascinating in their intercourse with each other and with the responsive sex, and yet with minds, capable it is true, of genuine cultivation, but fallow, inert, irresponsible and uninformed. It would be a distinct gain for civilization, if an American common school education, the ability to answer a few questions within the range of moderate information, could be prescribed as a necessity for the unemployed, of all stations, and as a condition for social prominence or distinction. This simple test of capacity would not involve pharisaical scrutiny or interfere with those lighter recreations and pleasures that have a tonic and invigorating effect.

As humanity pursues its endless and tiresome climb towards the heights of sublimity perfection, it is apparent that the numbers of the unproductive, the indolent, the vain, the demoralizing, the reckless, the destructive units in the mass, generation by generation must decrease. It is an inherent quality of progress to reject the superfluous and to absorb fertility and all the stimulants of growth. American aspiration and power, as in many other directions, in this respect also, will lead the onward and upward march.



# TOWN MEETING SUSTAINS THE HATCH MISSION

## The Appeal to Congress Having Been Made Honolulu Shouldn't Interfere.

Both the committee resolutions requesting that the Bar Association test the county act in the Supreme Court and a pro-Hatch resolution were adopted at the town meeting in the Orpheum last evening. The first resolutions were adopted with a hearty unanimity, but the vote upon the second resolution was not nearly so enthusiastic though the chorus of "noes" was very weak. The amendment to strike out the section calling for a special session of the legislature lost by a small majority.

The meeting was a lively one. It was a "packed" meeting as well, every seat in the house was occupied and from the number of Home Rulers present and the manner in which they worked together, it is quite possible that the threats made in the evening papers were carried out in the other sense of the word as well. The meeting was exciting from the opening with Markham's persistent attempts to break up the gathering until ejected by a stalwart policeman, through to the finish and the hard fight on all the resolutions. Three sets of resolutions were introduced, one by T. McCants Stewart favoring the Hatch mission, another by Ashford bitterly denouncing it and a third which was prepared by the committee and which did not mention the matter in one way or the other.

### THE MEETING OPENED.

G. W. Smith opened the meeting shortly after 7:30 o'clock and stated that while the first town meeting was given under the auspices of the Merchants' Association this was a citizens' meeting with which the Association had nothing to do.

Lorrin Andrews moved that Mr. Smith be made the chairman and this was seconded by Clem Quinn and carried. George Markham objected and protested and arose to a question of personal privilege but all without avail. Mr. Smith said he would endeavor to be just and would listen to the arguments of all.

Mr. Stewart nominated J. L. Holt as secretary and Lorrin Andrews nominated George Lucas. Lucas was unanimously elected. He declined and then someone else nominated Ben Zablau.

"I move the previous question," said Markham.

Holt was elected unanimously and was finally prevailed upon to take the office.

### COMMITTEE REPORT.

John A. Hughes presented the report of the committee as follows:

Whereas certain differences of opinion have arisen in regard to the County Act passed by the last Legislature, and

Whereas it is desirable at this time that public sentiment should be expressed with regard to the situation, therefore be it

Resolved: that we believe in local control of local affairs and we therefore advocate an immediate test case before the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Resolved: that we appeal to the Bar Association of Honolulu to prepare at once a test case for submission before said court.

Resolved: that in the event of the County Act being declared invalid that we advocate the immediate calling of the Legislature for the purpose of reenacting a proper County law.

Resolved: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Governor of the Territory and the President of the Bar Association.

Before this was done Markham again claimed the floor and asked if Mr. Smith was temporary chairman.

Hughes was given the right to address the meeting on behalf of the committee and did so from the stage.

### HUGHES TALKS.

He said: "I believe these resolutions should be given your serious consideration and also your approval. The resolutions I have read cover the case in its entirety and meet every issue brought to bear upon the county act. Although the newspapers don't all coincide with it I believe that a point in its favor.

"Everyone wants to find out where we are at. If we take this bill to Congress and it is passed, that will not save it from attack, for the United States Supreme Court might knock it out, and we would be no further ahead than we are now. The thing to do is to bring it before our Supreme Court so we know where we are at.

"The appeal which is made to the Bar Association also should receive your support. We all know that the Bar Association is composed of patriotic and intelligent men and they will be able to bring us out of the state of chaos we are in today. Their services too, will be gratuitous so no time will be lost over it.

"If the law is declared invalid then there should be an immediate action in calling together the legislature. Of course there is some doubt as to how the legislature will act, but I believe that we can place confidence in it, and the members will proceed in a business-like manner and pass a law that will yield not one cent to lawyers in fees or otherwise. Some people say that the resolutions go too far, others say that they do not go far enough. It is not for us to consider Mr. Hatch—to condemn him, or to con-

demn the Governor. For there is no more honorable man than F. M. Hatch in the community and whatever he will do in Washington, we may be sure he will safeguard the rights of the people. We should not bring condemnation proceedings against the Governor, even before he has a chance to warm the gubernatorial chair. He may have made an error of judgment, but it is not for us to condemn. We are too ready always to condemn, to squeeze a man like an orange and damp him ever afterwards.

"I am not here as a special pleader for Governor Carter. He has lots of friends and no matter how we differ, I know there is no more honest or well meaning man from the Atlantic to the Pacific and that Governor Carter wants to do right for the Territory. The worst thing we can do is to hamper the administration at this stage. We want to put our shoulders to the wheel, cast aside all vindictiveness and prejudice and work all together as a unanimous whole for the good of the Territory."

### RULES ADOPTED.

Chairman Smith then presented rules for debate:

(1) Speakers shall stand by their seats and confine their remarks exclusively to the resolution, no one to speak longer than five minutes.

(2) A vote shall be taken on the resolution not later than 9:30 p. m.

Here Clem Quinn moved to strike the recommendation of the committee relative to calling a special session of the legislature from the report, but the chair ruled the motion out of order.

Stewart moved to amend the rules as five minutes was not long enough for a speaker. C. W. Ashford suggested that the chairman could take care of the meeting. A. S. Humphreys moved that the limit be changed to fifteen minutes. Lorrin Andrews suggested that long speeches would be wearisome and said five minutes ought to be sufficient. Stewart moved to compromise on ten minutes, each man to speak only once, and this carried. Ashford's motion to change the time for a vote to ten o'clock was carried.

### NO INTERPRETER.

Jonah Kumalae moved that the meeting appoint an interpreter as there were many Hawaiians present.

"We are meeting tonight as American citizens," said the chairman, "under the American flag and with one common language, the English language. We are all Americans tonight, there are no Hawaiians and I don't believe there is a Hawaiian here who cannot understand English."

Kumalae's motion was not put.

J. A. Matthewman moved that the resolution be adopted and Senator Dickey seconded.

### MR. THURSTON SPEAKS.

L. A. Thurston moved that the last amendment relative to a special session of the legislature be rejected. He said in part: "I did not come here especially to speak, and was not at the last town meeting, but I do not think that these resolutions should be adopted without discussion or some expression of opinion. There have been many statements in the public press and on the streets, the subject matter of which was the mission to Washington, which is not mentioned in this report. I fully coincide with the views of the committee in leaving out this reference to the mission to Washington. I was and still am opposed to such an expedition as that of Mr. Hatch, for the reasons which were pretty well stated at the last public meeting. But the conditions have changed entirely from those of a week ago. At that time it was proposed to do something. Now something has been done. The matter has been presented before Congress and there are now reasons why we should not take a stand against it and present a divided front to Congress. We must present one united front and not do as California has been doing, sending divided delegations to Washington. Although I am opposed to Mr. Hatch's going to Washington, and believe that we are able to take care of our own local affairs yet the bill to approve the county act having been already introduced, I for one believe that we should leave the matter entirely alone and not present a wrangling front in Congress.

"I do not think that those who favor taking the case before the Supreme Court for a test, want the county law knocked out. I did not believe that it was a sound policy to have seven governments in these islands with a population less than that of one ward in New York City, but the feeling of the majority of the people are favorable to county government and it was expressed in the conventions of both parties and by the almost unanimous voice of the legislature, and I for one accept the county law as the one which will rule in this Territory.

"But there is the uncertainty about the law, which even the original advocates of county government admit, and the interests of every citizen, every man, woman and child in the Territory are jeopardized until we know whether it is law or not, until they get an authoritative decision of the Supreme Court.

"For this reason the committee has called upon the Bar Association for aid. But when we say, as these resolutions

# LEGISLATURE SPENT \$20,000 IN VIOLATING THE LAW

It cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000 for the legislature of Hawaii to violate the law at the last session. That is approximately the amount which was spent in interpreting and translation during the regular and extra session, as shown by the summary of the vouchers of the House and Senate, although the actual expenditure for disobeying the section of the Organic Act requiring the proceedings of the legislature to be conducted in the English language will probably exceed that figure.

For one thing if the law had been obeyed there would have been no necessity for the extra session at all, and all the business of the legislature would have been concluded well within the sixty days which Congress deemed sufficient for such work.

According to the House vouchers that body spent approximately \$10,000 for services in translating, interpreting and printing bills in Hawaiian. The

Senate expended a little less than \$5,000 for the same purpose. This does not take into consideration the amount expended for printing and translating the House Journal in Hawaiian, which will cost from \$5,000 to \$7,500. As a matter of fact the entire amount expended for the extra session may be charged to the violation of the Organic Act, relative to conducting the proceedings in the English language. In the House more than one-half of the time was wasted in translation of minutes, and speeches in Hawaiian and the interpretation of the remarks from one language to the other. The figures given above do not include the charges made for typewriting the Hawaiian reports nor of reading proof on Hawaiian bills, after they were printed. The aggregate cost of the Hawaiian language in the two sessions will foot up more than one third and nearly one half of the total cost of the legislation enacted at the last session.

citizens, acting through F. M. Hatch, Esq., have caused a bill to be introduced in Congress by our Delegate, whose object is to remedy the defects in and remove the cloud from our County Act; and

Whereas, we favor the immediate establishment of county government, and believe that prompt action by Congress will prevent legal complications and governmental confusion, and will save money to the taxpayers; therefore

Resolved, by the citizens of Honolulu in a non-partisan mass meeting, that we hereby approve the said action of the Governor, and endorse the bill introduced in Congress by our Delegate, and appearing in the Honolulu newspapers of today.

Resolved, that this resolution be cabled to our Delegate and the President.

### ASHFORD ALSO HAS ONE.

C. W. Ashford also came up smiling with another resolution of directly opposite tenor. "I am in favor of local control of local affairs and endorse the proposition that local control is not to be had in the Congress of the United States. Congress provided us with the machinery to carry on our government and we will be greatly to blame if we allow this Stewart resolution to be carried through. As far as I can ascertain so far, no one knows who sent Mr. Hatch to Washington, and any resolution which seeks to represent him as the agent of the people is not true. He is the representative only of the Governor and Attorney General and one or two more, but not of the Territory of Hawaii. The delegate is there to do the business of this Territory and that mission should go through him."

Mr. Ashford also said he favored an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court but he thought it extremely ill-advised and discourteous, to introduce a bill in Congress advocating ratifying the county act and the election held under it, when a contest is on before the local Supreme Court.

MR. ASHFORD'S RESOLUTION.

Mr. Ashford then introduced the following resolution:

Whereas, Mr. F. M. Hatch has gone to Washington at the behest of a few citizens, whose identity is held in secrecy, for the purpose of securing the enactment by Congress of legislation in regard to the organization of County Government in Hawaii; and

Whereas, we deem such proposed legislation by Congress to be a reflection upon the intelligence of our people, their ability to achieve their own desires and their capacity for local self-government;

Therefore Be It Resolved, by the citizens, voters and taxpayers of Honolulu in a non-partisan mass meeting assembled; that Mr. F. M. Hatch does not in any sense represent the people of this Territory in his said mission and has no authority to express their hopes or wishes; that we earnestly beseech Congress not to enact the bill proposed by Mr. Hatch, or any other bill in regard to the organization and government of counties in Hawaii, without first giving the people of Hawaii an opportunity to be heard thereon; and

Be It Further Resolved: that copies of this resolution be cabled to our Delegate in Congress, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate.

Mr. Ashford stated that if the Hatch mission was to be endorsed then the proper thing was to request Congress to delay action until the people here have an opportunity to examine into the bill introduced by him.

CROOK HAS HARD TIME.

A. H. Crook seconded the resolution and said that the voice of the people had not been heard, and he wanted to be heard on the question. "No one knows who sent Mr. Hatch to Washington. He went to San Francisco we are told, and then to Washington to sound influential friends in Congress, and the next thing we get a telephone. I mean a telegram, no a cable saying he had introduced."

"I rise to a point of order," said Senator Achi, suiting the action to the word.

"Sit down," said the crowd.

Achi kept a rising but the crowd made so much noise that he couldn't be heard.

"Sit down," shouted Crook.

"I won't," said Achi, still standing.

"What kind of a point of order is it?" shouted George Markham.

"He is not speaking on the resolution before the house," Achi finally managed to say.

"Charles Achi is out of order," ruled George Markham.

At this point High Sheriff Brown and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth took hold of Markham and he calmed down under their influence.

(Continued on Page 6)

STEWART ALSO TALKS.

T. McCants Stewart opposed the committee resolutions and offered one of his own. He opposed particularly the feature which suggested calling upon the Bar Association to bring a test case, saying that the lawyers would first have to be given a fee. "I have yet to know of a member of the Bar Association who ordinarily works without a retainer and this resolution is simply shooting into the air. Now if a subscription list had been proposed to raise money for a retainer, there would have been some practicability in the resolutions.

"But another thing. The Supreme Court has adjourned until January 11th and I say it as true that no man can sit in this town meeting tonight who can say that the Supreme Court will sit before that date, or that a decision can be obtained within three weeks. I endorse the suggestion that the situation has changed since the last meeting. I am not talking for the Governor, but am looking at a member of the government who should talk for him. But in this instance it is not for this town meeting to turn down the Governor of the Territory or the Delegate in Congress. I have here a resolution drawn by myself, which I have shown to but three persons in this world—W. R. Farrington, Judge Humphreys and J. D. Avery."

The resolution was introduced as follows:

STEWART RESOLUTION.

Whereas, the Governor and other

# INSANITY EVIDENCE

## Brothers of Jones Called With Others.

Many witnesses were called yesterday in the trial of E. M. Jones for murder, all for the purpose of supporting the defensive plea of insanity. Among others were the brothers of the prisoner. Another was Capt. John F. Jones. A number were fellow-workmen of Jones in different employments. A pathetic letter by Jones to his wife, begging her to desist from divorce proceedings, was introduced. This was published in the Advertiser when it came out in the District Court as evidence in the assault and battery prosecution of Jones some months prior to the killing of Mrs. Parmenter and Mrs. Jones.

There was unanimity of belief that Jones's mind was affected by his domestic troubles, taking the evidence of the witnesses as a whole.

The prisoner is seemingly growing more careless day by day, while incessant twisting of the fingers of both his hands together betrays a nervous condition. At times yesterday he displayed emotion to tears, while again he seemed to repress an amused feeling with an effort.

It is not unlikely that the trial will occupy another week.

### WOULD REVERSE JURY.

Alfred S. Hartwell and Cecil Brown, attorneys for defendant in the action of ejectment of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co., have filed a motion for judgment notwithstanding the verdict on these grounds, viz.:

"1. That on the plaintiff's own showing, and if there were no evidence for the defendant, the plaintiff would be entitled to no more than one undivided eighth of the ahupua'a of Kohala, and not an undivided fourth thereof as claimed by him and found by verdict of the jury.

"2. That upon the undisputed and uncontradicted facts shown by all the evidence in said cause, the defendant's defense of the statute of limitations was and is fully sustained, both in fact and in law."

### THE CORNIOT ESTATE.

F. A. Schaefer, trustee of the estate of A. A. Corniot, deceased, has rendered his biennial account. It shows receipts of \$17,524.94 and expenditures of \$16,702.74, leaving a balance of \$822.20. Hawaiian Government bonds to the amount of \$12,500 having been redeemed, the proceeds were invested in a mortgage. The inventory shows fee simple in store property at King and River streets, and personalty in securities and cash amounting to \$15,522.20.

Judge Robinson appointed Haalilio Kapololu temporary administrator of the estate of Kallil Poinini, being a fire claim valued at \$77.15, under bond of \$80 with all costs but actual remitted.

### Commissions Received.

Governor Carter has received his permanent commission, following the Senate's ratification of his appointment, from the President. It involves only the ceremony of his taking the oath anew, which will be done privately.

A. M. Brown has received his new commission from the Governor. It has to be countersigned by the Secretary of the Territory, when Mr. Atkinson has been confirmed by the Senate and installed.

STRIPPED AND  
BEAT A CHINESE

While a number of Japanese were carousing in a room on Liliha street last evening a Chinaman passed by. The Japs invited him into the room and after getting him there forcibly took most of his clothes off and beat him severely. After abusing him for a while they kicked him into the street. The Chinaman reported the matter to the police who arrested Muri, the Jap who led his countrymen in chastising the celestial.

CARPENTER WIELDED  
A BUTCHER KNIFE

W. W. Carpenter, a colored cook in the Owl lunch room, got into an altercation with a white customer last night about 7 o'clock, and was about to assault the latter with a long butcher knife when Lieut. Spencer of the police disarmed him. Spencer was passing at the time the assault was about to take place. No harm was done.

### Bar Association Meeting.

The executive committee of the Bar Association held a meeting yesterday at noon to discuss the resolutions of the town meeting, relative to the request for a test of the County Act in the Supreme Court. A meeting was called for tomorrow afternoon at four o'clock to consider the matter.

The Hatch resolutions adopted Friday night have not yet been cabled, and probably only the substance will be sent on and the resolutions mailed on the Maru tomorrow.

# WILL LOOK FOR GRAFT

## Territorial Grand Jury Takes a Hand.

The Territorial grand jury will try its hand at legislative investigation today. District Attorney Rawlins, who has been specially deputized by the Attorney General for the work, is to conduct the investigation and he has made a preliminary inquiry into the matter, which will probably be productive of results.

The Territorial investigation is likely to involve some of the House members, and although the evidence will be hard to secure, some of the legislators will be required to give an explanation of some very suspicious circumstances.

While there was some doubt as to law which would be sufficient to cover the cases, it is now said, that this difficulty has been overcome, and if nothing further, indictments may be returned for gross cheat. For instance if a man was drawing eight or ten dollars per day as a House officer, and still drawing per diem from several committees and overtime as well, he will be compelled to make some rapid calculations in order to explain away what looks like a case of gross cheat upon some one. Clerks who worked for more than one committee, and charged a full day for each, will be asked how they happened to be able to draw pay for thirteen and fourteen days' work in one week's time. The disappearance of government property such as law books typewriters, fountain pens, etc., will also be investigated.

It is possible that the inquiry by the grand jury will not be concluded before the court term ends, but it is expected to develop sufficient evidence in the meantime to secure some indictments. The investigation will then be carried on by the grand jury summoned at the opening of the next term in January.

### AMERICAN HAWAIIAN SHIPMENTS

Contracts made by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company with sugar plantations of Hawaii for the season of 1904, will give the line about 165,000 tons of sugar for transportation to Delaware Breakwater and San Francisco.

General Freight Agent Morse of the local office of the steamship company states that the round-the-Horn shipments which his company expects to handle will reach a total of about 120,000 tons. This sugar will come from Honolulu, Kahului and Hilo.

This sugar will be carried away in monthly installments commencing with the present month when the steamship American, which will arrive here from the coast on December 17, will load in about 5,000 tons. This will be the first shipment of sugar of the new crop to go around the Horn to Delaware Breakwater.

Contracts have been made for shipments of sugar for the local service between Honolulu and San Francisco for the season of 1904, to be handled exclusively by the steamship Nevada, the Nebraska having been withdrawn permanently from the local service to join the Cape Horn fleet.

The Nevada will carry about 45,000 tons to San Francisco, of which 35,000 tons will be taken on at Kahului from the plantations of Alexander & Baldwin and the Wailuku company. The remaining 10,000 tons will be taken on at Honolulu which will be derived from the crop of the Makee Sugar Company on Kauai.

The fleet which will handle these sugar contracts, around the Horn, comprises the steamships Alaskan, Arizona and Texan with a capacity of 11,000 tons each; the steamships American, Californian, Oregonian, and Hawaiian, each with a capacity of 8,000 tons; and the steamship Nebraskan with a capacity of 5,000 tons.

### Mokuaweweo Fires Banked.

The steamer Mauna Loa arrived yesterday morning from Hawaii and Maui ports. Purser Conkling makes the following report of the trip:

"On the round trip we had smooth water with little wind. There has been no rain on Hawaii during the past week.

The volcano of Mokuaweweo appears to have ceased to be active. It went out suddenly Tuesday night at about 11 o'clock.

The mills at Pahala, Honuapo and Naalehu have been grinding daily but are working very little sugar on account of lack of sufficient water.

A large metal spar buoy about thirty feet long, with five feet of chain attached to it, was picked up by canoes off Hookana Tuesday night. The buoy was beached.

The steamer Noeau was at Honokaa when we left Kailua. She will take cattle at Napoopoo Friday."







## On Shore and Facing Eastward

## SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and  
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

THE DIRECT ROUTE IS THE OGDEN.

The SHASTA will show you Northern California and Western Oregon.

The SUNSET, Central and Southern California, Arizona, Texas, Louisiana.

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Information Bureau

613 Market St., San Francisco.

## THE ADVERTISER AND THE COUNTY ACT.

Various insinuations and suggestions of insincerity have been recently made concerning the attitude of the Advertiser towards the County Act.

The Advertiser's beliefs concerning and attitude toward the County Act are no secret.

It did not believe before the county law was enacted, and does not believe now that county government is in the best interests of the people of this Territory, under existing conditions.

Its main reasons for so thinking are: first, that it will greatly increase the cost of government, and second, that with the present electorate, county affairs are liable to be under the control of men of inferior ability and responsibility.

The second fear has been largely verified by the first election. The margin by which the Republican ticket was elected on Oahu was so small that the belief is general that the whole Home Rule ticket would have been elected here, if all their voters had been intelligent enough to make their ballots correctly.

The increase of expense has yet to be demonstrated; but there can be no question but that five new governments in addition to the Territorial government will cost more than the one government did.

The principle of local government for local affairs is absurdly invoked when the entire area of the Islands is less than that of a Texas cattle ranch, and the whole population, aliens and all, is less than that of a ward in New York City.

The Advertiser, entertaining these sentiments, publicly expressed them, and opposed the enactment of a county law until it became evident that so large a majority of the voters desired a county law, that its enactment was a certainty, and a continuance of opposition thereto would be of no avail. The Advertiser thereupon editorially announced that under the circumstances it would not further oppose the passage of a county act, notwithstanding its own opinions, but would await results and judge the system on its merits. This course has been persistently pursued.

A county act has since been enacted, and, as is frequently the case with complicated and lengthy laws, the legality thereof is questioned.

Immediately after the passing of the points against the act, the Advertiser urged, in behalf of the business interests of the Territory, that a test case or cases be brought into court so that the question might be settled as to whether we had a valid county act or not; for nothing can be more disturbing to business and financial interests than uncertainty as to the status of a broad fundamental law such as this.

Since then shallow thinkers in and out of the press have been continually declaring that those who urged recourse to the courts were enemies to the county law, and inferentially of mankind. The Republican Central Committee even passed a resolution anathematizing the disturbers.

A change has come over the spirit of their dreams, however, and last Friday night a citizens' meeting of approximately a thousand men unanimously adopted a resolution, recommended by a committee of which the Attorney General was a member, urging that a decision from the Supreme Court be obtained with all possible speed, and appealing to the Bar Association to formulate and present a case which would procure such a decision.

Under these circumstances the course of the Advertiser is fully vindicated, even by those broad-minded patriots who announce that their sole principle consists of opposing whatever the Advertiser favors.

It makes no difference to the business interests of Hawaii whether the Advertiser hopes to see the County Act sustained or declared void. What they want to know is whether the act is a valid law or not; and the sooner this question is settled the better for all concerned.

As a matter of fact however the Advertiser most earnestly hopes that the Supreme Court may see its way clear, under existing conditions, to sustain the law. This hope is in no way inconsistent with the opinion that the law will furnish a government inferior in ability and economy to the single territorial government, for the following reason:

The majority of the voters undoubtedly want, or think they want, a test case government. After due deliberation a county law has been passed, and the only way to test the merits of the system is to try it and see how it works. If the court declares it invalid, that will not prevent county government from coming into existence. It will simply mean a continued agitation and unsettlement of conditions for a longer period. Even though county government may prove inefficient and expensive, the harm that it will accomplish will be less than the damage caused by an indefinite continuation of the present status of uncertainty or by agitation in securing another act, with the consequent disturbance and unsettlement of financial and business affairs.

What the Advertiser hopes for is a speedy decision of the Supreme Court sustaining the County Act.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 14.—The body of Herbert Spencer was cremated today.

PARIS, Dec. 14.—The American jockey, Todd Sloan, was today awarded costs against the French Jockey Club for ruling him off the turf.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Rev. Edward Everett Hale will be the Chaplain of the United States Senate.

COLON, Panama, Dec. 14.—The American marines were landed today and sent to the scene of the reported landing of Colombian forces.

SEOUL, Korea, Dec. 14.—Japanese warships landed marines at Mokpho today to suppress riotous Koreans. It is anticipated that serious complications will result from the action of Japan in assuming authority in Korean territory.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Delegate Kuhio of Hawaii has been appointed a member of the House Committee on Territories. This places the Hawaii Delegate in a very advantageous position as the majority of the measures affecting the Territory will go to this committee. The appointment to this committee during his first term in Congress is a particular honor to the representative from Hawaii.

IS MR. KUHIO TO  
THE PRESIDENT

One of the most interesting figures in Congress is the delegate from Hawaii, Prince Kuhio. His real name is Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianoʻe. He acquired the title "Cupid" while at school in San Francisco, and now he is to be officially called out of his name again because the President cannot pronounce his appellation. He is to be known in official circles as Mr. Kuhio.

Mr. Kuhio, then, is accompanied everywhere he goes by a secretary. He has also a "personal secretary" and several other personages in his suite. He dresses well, wears his straight black hair a la pompadour, and his fierce black mustache is forever waxed brilliantly. He is about 6 feet tall and has a fine physique, erect and athletic. Mr. Kuhio is light brown in color and would be taken anywhere for a wealthy Mexican. His face is red neckties—real flaming red of the most aggressive shade.

William Haywood, who was the last consul of the United States at Honolulu and who now represents the Planters' Association of Hawaii, recently called on the President to arrange for the presentation of the new delegate.

"I shall not call him Prince Kuhio," Mr. Roosevelt declared, "and I cannot pronounce his last name. I never would be able to remember it, anyhow. Can't we cut it off somewhere and make it simpler?"

Mr. Haywood conferred with Prince Kuhio's advisers and after a lengthy debate "Mister Kuhio" was evolved from the troublesome cognomen. Mr. Haywood returned to the White House with the abbreviated title, which proved acceptable to Mr. Roosevelt. Hereafter all invitations to the delegate from Hawaii will be addressed simply to "Mr. Kuhio."

The Hawaiian delegate has no vote in Congress. He has the privilege of debate only. His predecessor, Delegate Wilcox, who died recently, was a fine orator, but it is said Mr. Kuhio isn't.—Atlanta Journal.

## Contented Hawaii.

Hawaii, our island protegee in the Pacific, has a new governor in the person of the Hon. George R. Carter, Gov. Sanford B. Dole, so long and ably identified with the affairs of Hawaii under successive regimes, has been transferred by President Roosevelt to the important office of Federal Judge. Under the old monarchy, Mr. Dole was the chief justice of the Supreme Court, and he left the bench to take charge of the provisional government, and served as president of the temporary Hawaiian republic. Mr. Carter, the new governor, is the son of the well known Henry A. P. Carter, who was so long Hawaiian minister at Washington in the old days. Governor Carter is a young man, having been born in 1866. His early education was in Hawaii, but his college course was at Yale, where he graduated in 1888. He was a football man and an all-round athlete in his college period. For a number of years past he has been very active in Hawaiian politics and in large business affairs. Governor Dole's annual report, extracts of which were published in the newspapers last month, contains many interesting observations. The white population shows a tendency to relative decline, and there is much intermarriage of the native Hawaiians with members of the various other races living in the Islands. There is an increase in the production and export of sugar, while the coffee and rice crops hold their own fairly well.—Review of Reviews for December, 1903.

## JAPANESE VIEW

(Continued from page 1.)

Honolulu is not very far away. It must, however, be remembered that the United States has other interests that may necessitate the presence of the squadron at a still greater distance than Honolulu. The latest of these is the Panama Canal. We are, of course, sently supplied as yet with all the details of the situation there, but last accounts agree that the Colombians, outside of the successful secessionists officially recognized as the new Republic, are by no means reconciled to this sudden extinction of all their hopes. The reports said that they proposed to stir up a formidable opposition among the discontented in the South American Republics and might be successful in organizing such a movement. South and Central America are always willing to take a chance in a new revolution, where the victors grab the spoils, and it is within the bounds of possibility that some such movement is contemplated. The movement would, of course, be directed against the Panama Government, but fortunately the integrity of that government has now been guaranteed by the United States, and thus it becomes a peculiar care of the American Government to suppress any such manifestation. Naturally a South American revolution on the broadest lines against America would fall in the end, if it ever arrived at the stage of organization, but it is well to be prepared for such contingencies and easier to nip them in the bud than in some measure of fruition. Therefore it is possible that the Washington Government may consider a naval demonstration on South American coasts desirable at this time, with a view to inspiring a wholesome caution in rashly belligerent minds.

These are speculations only, but should be reckoned with in considering this departure of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron from these waters. The date for its leaving is not settled and even yet the present plans of the U. S. Navy Department may be altered, but at any rate it will be hoped so early that the leaving date will be postponed as long as possible. From Rear-Admirals Evans and Cooper down the line, the officers and men of the American fleet have made many warm friends in Japan.

METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY  
FOR NOVEMBER, 1903

Temperature mean for the month,

73.6; normal, 73.9; average daily maximum, 78.9; average daily minimum, 69.2; mean daily range, 9.7; greatest daily range, 15 degrees (10th, 19th and 27th); least daily range, 6 degrees (12th and 21st); highest temperature, 82 degrees (10th); lowest temperature, 63 degrees (26th and 27th).

Barometer average, 29.990; normal, 29.957; highest, 30.10 (21st and 22nd); lowest, 29.85 (27th and 28th); greatest 24-hour change, that is from any given hour of one day to the same hour on the next, .09 (15-16 and 20-21); "lows" passed this point, 11th to 14th and 26th to 28th inclusive; "highs," 1st to 9th inclusive, 17th, 19th and 21st to 24th inclusive.

Relative humidity average, 73.1; normal, 75.8; mean dew point, 63.8; normal, 65.7; mean absolute moisture, 6.49 grains per cubic foot; normal, 6.93.

Rainfall, 2.28 inches; normal, 5.15; rain-record days, 15; normal, 17; greatest rainfall in one day, 1.50 inches, from 9 a. m. 15th to 9 a. m. 16th; total at Luakaha, 18.49; normal, 10.16; at Kapiolani Park, 0.65; normal, 4.05 inches.

The artesian well water level remained nearly stationary, rising but .04 of a foot, from 33.30 to 33.34 feet above mean sea level. This is doubtless due to the small amount of rainfall during October and November. The average November rise is about .5 of a foot. November 30th, 1902, it stood at 33.90. The average daily mean sea level for the month was, 9.99, the assumed annual mean being 10 feet above datum. For November, 1902, it was 10.13.

Trade wind days, 25 (two of NNE); normal, 17; average force of wind during daylight, Beaufort scale, 1.3; average cloudiness, tenths of sky, 3.5; normal, 4.6.

Approximate percentages of district rainfall as compared with normal: Hawaii, 110; Hilo district, 152 per cent; Hamakua, 215; Kohala, 155; Waimea, 148; Kona, 68; Kau, 56; Puna, 112. Island of Maui, 62, excepting Haleakala Ranch, 103; Island of Oahu, 60 per cent, excepting Luakaha, 186; Island of Kauai, 26 per cent.

The heaviest 24-hour rainfalls were at Kaunamua, 9.02 inches (15th); Puuhoua, 8.63 inches (15th), and Honokaa, 8.15 inches (22nd), all on Hawaii.

The heaviest monthly rainfall reported was at Nahuiku (850 elevation), Maui, 27.22 inches.

## TEMPERATURE TABLE.

		Elev.	Mean	Mean	Cor.	
			Ft.	Max.	Min.	A. H. L.
Hawaii—						
Hilo .....	50	80.1	66.4	72.6	85	63
Pepeekeo .....	100	77.6	68.5	72.4	82	66
Kohala .....	521	76.2	66.0	70.4	81	62
Naalehu .....	1903	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waimea .....	2730	73.4	59.2	65.6	80	54
Vol. House .....	4000	71.9	63.0	61.8	80	48
Maui—						
Waialae .....	2700	78.0	66.3	66.5	87	51
Lanai—						
Keomuku .....	10	80.3	73.1	76.0	.....	.....
Kinau St. (W. R. Castle) .....	50	78.6	69.7	73.5	82	62
Ewa Plant .....	60	81.5	65.3	72.7	84	60
Kohala: dew point, 65.7; relative humidity, 81.3.						
Ewa Plantation: dew point, 61.6; relative humidity, 67.2; barometer average, 29.96.						

The month closed with continued volcanic activity, that of Mauna Loa's summit crater, Mokuaweoweo, was reported at the end of the month as being about the same as when first visited in October. The crater of Halemauau in Kilauea, was discovered in eruption at 2:30 a. m. of the 25th, and activity has since continued. The lava lake at the end of the month was reported as being 300 by 125 feet in size and not more than 650 feet from the crater's summit. This crater is 1.95 miles wide and 2.93 miles long, containing an area of 4.14 square miles or 2650 acres. Mokuaweoweo's dimensions were given in the October summary.

There have been no earthquakes reported to this office, but a newspaper report gives one in the Kona and Kau districts on the 13th, followed by increased activity of Mokuaweoweo, and the steamer Mauna Loa reports a disturbance of the sea while the vessel was at anchor off Punaluu, Hawaii, on the 17th. The sea suddenly became churned up and disturbed to such an extent as to capsize one of the ship's boats lying along side, throwing its occupants into the water, where, though they were natives, they maintained themselves with difficulty, and the ship itself was swung around from its former position. This disturbance is reported as lasting ten minutes. Later in the day a huge black cloud was seen to belch from the summit crater, followed by the usual column of white smoke and steam. High seas in the channels and heavy surf along the windward coasts have been the rule. Tidal waves were reported from Pelekuu, Molokai; Kahului and Honokaa, Maui, on the 29th. At the latter place one wave rose to a height of 30 feet as measured by the mark left by the sea on the wall, doing considerable damage. From Kohala, Hawaii, comes a report of heavy seas lasting some hours which swept clean over the top of a forty foot crane at the landing and carried enormous boulders some distance inland. On this same date a portion of the railroad track along the northern part of Oahu was washed away by high seas, and the tide gauge in the harbor of Honolulu recorded evidence of an unusual agitation. Whether the cause of these latter disturbances was local volcanic activity, or the result of seismic disturbances at, or around the Aleutian Islands, a theory advanced by one authority, (the above mentioned places, with the exception of Honolulu harbor, all having a northern exposure, and this latter fact would, to a certain extent, tend to eliminate the local theory), or unusually heavy weather in the North Pacific, is problematical, with the weight of evidence in favor of seismic origin.

Thunder at Honolulu on the 15th during the heavy showers of the afternoon of that date. This was the only rain

to speak of for this district during the month, 1.50 inches, falling at the Weather Bureau between one and five p. m. of a total of 2.28 inches for the month. Bright afterglows on several occasions, and a 44 degree lunar halo on the evening of the 26th.

The rainfall throughout the group, with the exceptions of the northern and eastern exposures of the Island of Hawaii, was considerably below the November normal, due to the unusual absence of southerly wind for this period, the small precipitation at southerly exposures being especially marked. The barometer average for the past five months has been slightly above the normal, a condition likely to be followed by a winter of moderate rainfall.

Reports from other stations: Hilo and Pepeekeo, Hawaii, report a brilliant meteor on the evening of the 28th, passing from the south to a little east of north. Pepeekeo: wind, north to east throughout the month, average force, 1.4; dew six mornings; heavy surf, with the exception of a few days; snow on mountains 17th, and a little still visible at the end of the month; reflection and smoke from volcano at intervals. Kohala, Hawaii: trade winds, 1st to 26th inclusive, variable balance of month. Waimea, Hawaii: fresh and strong NE winds 1st to 18th inclusive, light trades thereafter; reflection from volcano very bright last ten days; snow on mountains 15th, and still visible on Mauna Kea at end of month; considerable cloudiness, and bright morning and afterglows throughout. Extremely high surf at Hilo 4th to 8th inclusive.

R. C. LYDECKER,  
Territorial Meteorologist.

## RAINFALL FOR NOVEMBER, 1903.

HAWAII.

Hilo.

Ft. Inches

Elev. Rain.

Waialae .....

Hilo (town) .....

Puuhi .....

Kaunamua .....

Pepeekeo .....

Haleakala .....

Honohina .....

Puuhoua .....

Laupahoehoe .....

Ookala .....

Hamakua.

Kukui .....

Pauulu .....

Pauulu .....

Honokaa (mill) .....

Honokaa (Meinicke) .....

Kuhukua .....

Kohala.

Awini Ranch .....

Niuli .....

Kohala (Mission) .....

Kohala (Sugar Co.) .....

Halea Mili .....

Puakea Ranch .....

Puuhue Ranch .....

Waimea .....

Kona.

Huehue .....

Holouloa .....

Kauakohu Leheule .....

Kauakohu .....

Kealekua .....

Napoo .....

Hoopulua .....

Hoopulua .....

Puuhawaa Ranch .....

Kau.

Kahuku Ranch .....

Honuapo .....

Naelehu .....

Hilea .....

Pahala .....

Volcano House .....

Puna.

Olau (Mt. View) .....

Olau (Plantation) .....

Kapoho .....

Pahala .....

MAUI.

Lahaina .....

Waipaoa Ranch .....

Kaupo (Mokulau) .....

Kipahulu .....

Hana .....

Nahiku .....

Nahiku .....

Haiku .....

Kula (Erewhon) .....

Kula Waialae .....

Puomalei .....

Pala .....

Haleakala Ranch .....

Wailuku .....

LANAI.

Keomuku .....

OAHU.

Punahou (W. Bureau) .....

Kauakohu (Castle) .....

Makiki Reservoir .....

U. S. Naval Station .....

Kapiolani Park .....

College Hills .....

Manoa (Woodlawn Dairy) .....

Manoa (Rhodes Gardens) .....

Insane Asylum .....

Kamehameha Schools .....

Kalihi-uka .....

Nuuanu (Hall) .....

Nuuanu (Wylie St.) .....

Nuuanu (Electric Station) .....

Nuuanu (Luakaha) .....

U. S. Experiment Station .....

Kaliula .....

Tantalus Heights (Frear) .....

Waianae .....

Maunawili .....

Kaneohe .....

Ahuimanu .....

Kahuku .....

Waialua .....

Waialua .....

Ewa Plantation .....

U. S. Magnetic Station .....

Waipahu .....

Maunaloa .....

KAUAI.

Lihue (Grove Farm) .....

Lihue (Mokouka) .....

Lihue (Kauaia) .....

Kealea .....

Kilauea Plantation .....

Hanalei .....

Wailoli .....

Haena .....

Walawa .....

Elele .....

Wahiawa Mt. .....

McBryde .....

Lawai (Gov't Road) .....

DISPENSARY  
IS STARTED

J. A. Aheong was the only bidder for the Waiānāe public buildings and the contract was awarded to him for so much of the work as will be done at present. His figures were \$998 for jailer's house, \$586 for reconstruction of jail and courthouse, \$277 for fence and \$98 for stable. The contract given is for the jailer's house and the jail and courthouse, amounting to \$1584.

The opening of tenders for pipe for the Polipoli water works on Maui will take place at 4 p. m. today.

Work has been started on the foundations of the Dispensary building. The site is Waikiki of Kapuāiwa building in which the Board of Health has its headquarters. It will be a concrete structure costing \$651. McDonald & Langston are the contractors.

The Oceanic dock will be ready for the Alameda when she returns from San Francisco on Christmas Day. Macadamizing of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Co.'s wharf will be completed by the end of this week.

Openings of bids now being advertised will take place at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works as follows:

Dec. 17, thousand-foot tunnel for Polipoli water works.



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The Waiwae Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance  
Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company,  
of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
London.

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OF BOSTON,  
**Aetna Life Insurance Company**  
OF HARTFORD.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.**  
**THERAPION.** This successful  
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Bricard,  
Rostin, Robert, Velleux, etc., combines all  
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the  
kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.  
**THERAPION NO. 1** maintains its world-  
renowned and well-merited reputation for damage-  
ments of the kidneys, pains in the back, and  
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief, where  
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.  
**THERAPION NO. 2** for impurity of the blood,  
scoury, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling  
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which  
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury.  
**THERAPION NO. 3**, to the destruction of sufferers' teeth  
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the  
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly  
eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.  
**THERAPION NO. 4** for exhaustion, sleep-  
lessness, and all depressing consequences of  
dissipation, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses  
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to  
those suffering from the enervating influences of  
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.  
**THERAPION** is sold by the principal  
Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.  
Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-  
ing state which of the three numbers is re-  
quired, and observe that the word "THERAPION"  
appears on the British Government Stamp (in  
white letters on a red ground) affixed to every  
genuine package, by order of His Majesty's Hon.  
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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## TOWN MEETING

(Continued from Page 3.)

## THE POINT OF ORDER.

Achi then got the attention of the  
chairman and stated that the speaker  
could not talk on the Ashford resolu-  
tion until the committee report had  
been rejected.

"If he digresses too far I will call  
him to order," said the chairman.

Mr. Crook stated also that Hatch  
had the bill in his pocket when he left  
and the Governor knew of it. "It is a  
question of whether we are going to  
whitewash the Governor for taking our  
rights away," said he.

"There has been no proclamation by  
Mr. Hatch that he represents Hawaii,"  
said Mr. Smith. "He took along this  
bill which the representative has in-  
troduced in Congress. The speakers  
will be confined to the resolution, which  
is not the question of the status of the  
Governor or what Mr. Hatch intends to  
do in Washington."

## QUINN CALLED DOWN.

"I am in favor of local government  
by the people, but the people here do  
not seem to be able to control local  
affairs," said Clem Quinn. "Shame,"  
some one shouted and Quinn's re-  
marks were drowned by the cries of the  
crowd.

Quinn said also that the county bill  
introduced in the first legislature was  
the rottenest he had ever seen and  
he was stopped this time by the chair-  
man. Quinn said he approved of  
Congressional action and started talk-  
ing when he was again stopped.

"Gentlemen, I thank you," he said  
before the chairman could state his  
objection.

F. W. Terrill as an American citizen  
wanted to deny that the Territory was  
not able to control local government.  
He was ruled out of order on protest  
by Quinn and stopped talking.

## ANOTHER QUINN TALKS.

James Quinn said he wanted a coun-  
ty act if the Bulletin told the truth.  
He wanted to support Mr. Hatch and  
said the principal argument in favor  
of it was that the Advertiser opposed  
it. He was ruled out of order and  
compelled to sit down, when he start-  
ed to talk about the Advertiser want-  
ing a citizen's ticket in the county  
election. He also said there was too  
much Breckons in this, and that he  
didn't believe Congress would pass the  
act anyway, as it couldn't be done in  
less than six weeks.

## ACHI HAS A NEW ONE.

Senator Achi wanted a session of the  
legislature and wanted it badly. He  
said Mr. Thurston didn't want the  
county act, but the majority wanted it.  
The Supreme Court would knock it out  
and when the county was inaugurated  
no banker or merchant would trust the  
government. If the act is found illegal  
the Governor would call on the legis-  
lature.

"The Supreme Court is here for the  
people and if the majority decides  
here tonight, the court will sit tomor-  
row. Mr. Stewart says the lawyers  
want their fees, but I guess Mr. Thur-  
ston and Mr. Stewart and Mr. Achi will  
act without a retainer. It is the duty  
of every lawyer to do this and if no  
other lawyer is willing to take it I  
will fight for it. Let us demand that  
the Supreme Court meet and if they  
won't ask the President to remove  
them, and he will do it, too.

"If the legislature is called now it  
will do its duty. Everyone wants a  
county act. I believe that the investi-  
gation by the grand jury was a good  
lesson for them."

## MARKHAM PUT OUT.

George Markham wanted to talk as  
a citizen of Hawaii, as representing his  
constituents among the natives. "I  
don't favor going beyond the limits  
of this island to get government," he  
said wildly gesticulating. His further  
words were drowned in the uproar and  
the efforts of a policeman who carried  
him from the hall. Markham did not  
reappear.

## A SOCIALIST NEXT.

Markham was followed by Moroff, a  
socialist, whom the crowd also at-  
tempted to howl down.

"Are you desirous of speaking on the  
subject before the house?" the chair-  
man asked.

"I do, sir," he replied.  
Moroff said the meeting was called  
to come to a sensible and peaceable  
conclusion. The Territory was be-  
tween two fires. "I endorse the resolu-  
tions," he said. "I also do not be-  
lieve we should vilify Mr. Hatch. If  
we can't endorse honorable men we  
ought to shut up shop. Congress will  
consider us absolutely unable to take  
care of ourselves."

"The chair would like to hear you  
say something about the resolutions,"  
suggested Mr. Smith.

"Well, a new feature has come up  
since the last meeting," (Laughter).  
Moroff said the legislature could set-  
tle the matter and if not the Supreme  
Court would do the job.

## GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Senator Dickey moved that the resolu-  
tions be acted upon one at a time,  
and not as a whole.

The chair ruled that the first vote  
should be taken on the amendment to  
the committee resolution as offered by  
Mr. Thurston. Ashford claimed that  
the last resolution, offered by himself,  
should be considered first.

John Hughes claimed that the Ash-  
ford motion was not an amendment  
and the original resolution should be  
considered first.

Stewart claimed that the new resolu-  
tions were substitutes and as such  
considered as amendments.

Mr. Andrews contended that either  
one of the two new resolutions could  
be adopted and yet the committee report  
could be acted upon. The new report  
dealt with the Hatch mission, the resolu-  
tions dealt with the situation in the  
Territory. He suggested a vote on all  
the resolutions, the committee report to  
be considered first.

Stewart said there were two propo-  
sitions—those opposed to county gov-  
ernment under false faces and those  
who want to keep county government

at home to be killed by the Supreme  
Court.

G. B. McClellan rose to a point of  
order, but Stewart had his dander up  
and wouldn't listen. He said there was  
a scheme to put the Delegate and Gov-  
ernor in a false position and it was the  
duty of citizens to see that the first  
act of the administration and the first  
bill of the Delegate should be approved.

The chair ruled that the committee  
report was the first to be considered  
and that the Ashford and Stewart resolu-  
tions were not amendments. Ash-  
ford appealed from the ruling of the  
chair.

Andrews said he favored both the  
Hatch and the committee resolutions.  
He did not agree that the lawyers had  
to be paid to do the work. "It is best  
not to put all our eggs in one basket;  
if we are not successful in Congress  
we ought still to consider the local  
courts. We can be doing our best here  
and in Washington at the same time,"  
said he.

"If we take no proceedings here we  
are where we are," said Crook.

"Nowhere," said Andrews.

The chair was sustained in his rul-  
ing on a rising vote.  
The amendment by Mr. Thurston  
striking out the section calling on the  
legislature was then put and killed.

Mr. McClellan then spoke for the  
adoption of the report as a whole, say-  
ing it was not necessary to act upon  
the Hatch resolution.

John Emmelhuth wanted to ask one  
question: "Where will we be at if we  
pass the resolutions and Congress  
doesn't act?"

"Here in the Supreme Court," replied  
Andrews.

"All I can say is that nine-tenths of  
the American people will take us for a  
lot of lunatics," was Emmelhuth's an-  
swer.

Ashford moved to adjourn.

"The chair has not heard that mo-  
tion," said Mr. Smith.

"You will hear it now," he replied.  
"I move we ADJOURN-N-N-N."

Ashford shouted.

The committee resolutions were then  
put and adopted as a whole. The  
Stewart resolution was next adopted  
after being read and the meeting was  
adjourned.

WRIT OF HABEAS  
CORPUS PENDING

A habeas corpus case was protruded  
into the midst of the Jones murder  
trial late yesterday afternoon. Funa-  
koshi Tatsugoro was the subject, his  
petition alleging that he was unlaw-  
fully and unjustly imprisoned and re-  
strained of his liberty."

Funaokoshi Tatsugoro was indicted in  
the Fourth Circuit Court, Hilo, of con-  
spiracy in the first degree and com-  
mitted for trial to the February term of  
that court. At the same time he is  
under conviction of manslaughter, bound  
over on appeal in a bond of \$10,000.  
It is for the conspiracy committed that  
the writ of habeas corpus was granted  
by Judge Gear.

Geo. A. Davis appeared for the peti-  
tioner and wanted an immediate hear-  
ing.

Attorney General Andrews and Deputy  
Attorney General Peters opposed a  
hearing on the merits. They showed  
that J. W. Cathcart was the peti-  
tioner's counsel and that it was at the  
earnest solicitation of Mr. Cathcart  
that the case went over from time to  
time. All they asked for was a continu-  
ance until they had time to make a  
return to the writ.

Mr. Peters said there were matters  
in the petition which would prevent the  
court from taking jurisdiction if they  
were presented.

This brought on a wrangle over tech-  
nical features of the petition.

Mr. Davis, who urged that the writ  
had been given to the High Sheriff at  
1 o'clock or three hours previously,  
finally contended for a release of the  
prisoner until the hearing on his own  
recognizance, arguing the \$10,000 bond  
under which he was held for man-  
slaughter as a reason.

Judge Gear, on the joint parole en-  
gagement of Mr. Davis and John S.  
Walker whom the former had called in,  
that the man would appear, allowed  
Tatsugoro to go on his own recogniz-  
ance, while granting the Attorney Gen-  
eral's motion for a continuance until  
Monday morning at 9 o'clock. It was  
stipulated that the hearing then should  
be exclusively on the question of con-  
tinuance of the case on its merits.

ONE FOUND GUILTY  
AND ONE CLEARED

A loud alarm was sounded on the in-  
side of the public door to the Federal  
courtroom about 2 o'clock yesterday.  
Instead of the jury retiring to consider  
their verdict, the court had retired with  
everybody but the jury. Marshal Hendry  
answered the signal and, understand-  
ing a verdict was ready, called in  
Judge Dole, District Attorney Breckons  
and others interested. It was only  
advice from the court the jury wanted  
then, however, and once more they  
were left alone.

Shortly afterward they returned a  
verdict finding Kinoshiki Kunihiro  
guilty as charged of importing a woman  
for immoral purposes. They added this  
ridiculous:

"It is the sense of this jury that the  
defendant, Hanbichi Tereyama is equal-  
ly morally guilty with the other de-  
fendant, and this jury recommends that  
means be taken to secure such evidence  
against him as will result in his prose-  
cution and punishment."

Judge Dole directed a verdict of  
acquittal in favor of Tereyama on the  
ground that the evidence did not suf-  
ficiently connect him with the money  
sent from here to bring the woman  
from Japan.

WHEN SUFFERING from a cold  
and you fear an attack of pneumonia,  
secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough  
Remedy and use it judiciously. There  
is no danger from this disease when  
this remedy is used. It always cures  
and cures quickly. For sale by all  
dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith  
& Co., agents for Hawaii.

CAN GROW  
POTATOES

Hawaii's Part in  
Agricultural  
Work.

In the annual report of the Secretary  
of Agriculture, James F. Wilson, to  
Congress, copies of which have been  
received in the city, considerable at-  
tention is paid to the work of the  
experiment station here. The report  
refers to the success which the De-  
partment has had in dealing with po-  
tato rot and diseases of corn, saying  
that all the pests can be successfully  
combated. The secretary says also  
that a collection is being made of for-  
age grasses and that the tobacco ex-  
periments promise to be successful.  
The following is the extract from Sec-  
retary Wilson's report:

The work of the Hawaiian Agricul-  
tural Experiment Station has been  
continued along the various lines of  
investigation previously described.  
Additional portions of the station land  
have been brought under cultivation,  
and additions have been made to build-  
ings, fences, irrigation plant, etc., as  
occasion required and funds permit-  
ted. A special effort is being made  
to build up a working library, and the  
special agent in charge has contrib-  
uted his private collection as a nuclei-  
us for a station library. The neces-  
sity for a well-equipped economic library  
is peculiarly felt in a region as  
isolated from library facilities as is  
this station.

During the past year a number of  
bulletins have been issued giving the  
results of investigations which have  
thus far been carried on. The experi-  
ments begun in the previous year on  
taro rot and potato rot have been con-  
tinued on an enlarged scale, and the  
results already obtained suggest the  
practicability of combating these dis-  
eases. One of the most destructive  
diseases of the taro may be prevented  
by proper attention to the irrigation  
water and to the application of suit-  
able fertilizers. The potato experi-  
ments have been continued, and it is  
found that one form of rot may be  
successfully combated by the thorough  
use of Bordeaux mixture, and prelimi-  
nary experiments seem to indicate  
that a second disease, which is due  
to a soil fungus, may be prevented to  
a very great extent by soaking the  
seed tubers in a solution of formalin  
and planting them in unfested soils.  
These experiments are to be contin-  
ued for a number of years in the hope  
that the results obtained in the pre-  
liminary investigations will be con-  
firmed.

Formerly, the growing of corn was  
an important industry in Hawaii, but  
through careless methods of cultiva-  
tion and the attacks of insects the  
growing of this crop has become an  
uncertain industry. Investigations  
have been begun by the station in  
which the effect of deeper plowing,  
the use of fertilizers, thorough cultiva-  
tion, and the introduction of new vari-  
eties are tested. The preliminary re-  
sults thus far obtained have given ex-  
cellent results and two varieties which  
have been in introduced—Leaming and  
Boone County White—seem to indicate  
that these varieties are particularly  
adapted to cultivation in Hawaii and  
are apparently more satisfactory than  
the so-called native varieties.

A collection is being made of the  
grasses and forage plants of the is-  
lands, and it is hoped that a bulletin  
may soon be issued concerning them,  
which may contain notes on the na-  
tive and introduced species, together  
with suggestions relative to their value  
for different purposes.

The investigations on injurious in-  
sects have been continued, and a se-  
rious outbreak of a mealy bug on all-  
igator pears was prevented by prompt  
action.

The station is devoting considerable  
attention to the subject of fiber plants,  
and a bulletin has been issued on the  
sisal hemp in Hawaii and investiga-  
tions are being carried on with Mani-  
la hemp and other fiber-producing  
plants.

Experiments with tobacco, especially  
with Sumatra leaf tobacco, grown in  
partial shade furnished by light cloth,  
have been apparently very successful  
and will be continued upon a larger  
scale. It is believed that there are a  
number of localities where Sumatra  
tobacco can be grown under shade at  
a decided profit.

Its distinction: City man—"How  
shall I know which house it is?" Sub-  
urbanite—"You'll be able to tell easily  
enough. It's the only one in the neigh-  
borhood that hasn't a 'For Sale' sign  
on it."—Puck.

Sale To  
Liquidate Copartner-  
ship of  
Puuloa Sheep and Stock  
Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the  
Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Com-  
pany, composed of George W. Macfarlane,  
E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane,  
having been dissolved by the death of E. C. Macfarlane, Febru-  
ary 16th, 1902, for the purpose of finally  
liquidating and closing the said copar-  
tnership with the consent of the  
survivors thereof, the undersigned,  
George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Macfarlane,  
executors, and Florence B. Macfarlane,  
executrix, of the Last Will and Testa-  
ment of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased,  
having filed a certain verified petition  
in the matter of the said Estate of E. C.  
Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit  
Court in and for the First Judicial Cir-  
cuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in  
which the matter of the said estate  
then was and now is pending, before  
the Honorable George D. Gear, Sec-  
ond Judge of said Circuit Court, sit-  
ting at Chambers, and made return-  
able before the said Honorable George  
D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday,  
November 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a.  
m. of that day, and the said petition  
having been duly heard and granted  
by said Honorable George D. Gear, as  
said Judge, on the date last aforesaid,  
and the said Honorable George D. Gear,  
on November 24th, 1903, having duly  
signed an order, judgment and decree  
granting the prayer of said peti-  
tion, and, on December 1st, A. D. 1903,  
having also signed an order modify-  
ing and amending the said order, decree  
and judgment, as by reference to the  
said petition and orders, on file in  
said Circuit Court, and to all the pro-  
ceedings relative thereto, will more  
fully and at large appear.

Now, therefore, Under the law and  
the proceedings and each of them  
aforesaid, for the purpose of finally  
liquidating and closing the copartner-  
ship aforesaid, and in conformity with  
the order, judgment and decree aforesaid,  
to which the survivors of the said  
copartnership, George W. Macfarlane  
and Henry R. Macfarlane have con-  
sented in writing, as by the petition  
aforesaid fully appears, the undersigned,  
George W. Macfarlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the  
said copartnership, as said survivors,  
and the undersigned, George W. Macfarlane,  
Fred W. Macfarlane, and Henry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Flo-  
rence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the  
Last Will and Testament of E. C. Macfarlane,  
deceased, will offer for sale  
and will sell as a whole, at public auc-  
tion, hereby chosen and designated  
for that purpose, at the auction sales  
rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos.  
847-857 Keahumahu street, in the city  
of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory  
of Hawaii, on Saturday, January  
9th, 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock M.  
of that day, to the highest bidder, be-  
yond or for the sum of twenty thou-  
sand dollars, the entire property, as-  
sets, and goodwill of the said Puuloa  
Sheep and Stock Ranch Company,  
consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.  
List of Freehold and Leasehold  
Lands and Improvements, Sheep and  
other Live Stock and Property owned  
by the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch  
Company, viz:

## FREEHOLD LANDS.

LAND OF OULI, Ahupuaa, contain-  
ing 4,000 acres, more or less, and ex-  
tending from the sea, near Kawaihae,  
to the top of the Kohala range of  
mountains, with a stream of water  
running through same, said stream  
having its origin in those mountains.

LAND AT LIHUE, in Waimea, the  
former homestead of James Luzada  
and Frank Spencer, and formerly the  
headquarters of the Lihue Cattle  
Ranch and Beef Packing Establish-  
ment, adjoining the land of Ouli and  
stream of water running through it,  
containing 50 acres. This also has  
and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF AHULI, in Waimea, the  
former homestead of Edward Sparke,  
and formerly the headquarters of the  
Sparke Sheep Ranch. This is prob-  
ably the finest residence site in the  
district of Waimea, and is a magnifi-  
cent block of land having an area of  
22 acres, through which there is also  
a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and  
pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned fine blocks of  
land are very advantageously situat-  
ed, and are almost in conjunction with  
the fine residence property of the late  
Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters  
of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine  
Maui Grass, ornamental trees, &c., and  
the climate of this locality has no  
rival anywhere else in the islands, be-  
ing at an elevation of 2700 feet and  
at the base of snow-capped Mauna  
Kea, where the average temperature is  
from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

## LEASED LANDS.

LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLO-  
KAWAI, near Waimea, from the Ha-  
waiian Government, containing 1035½  
acres, and expiring January 10th, 1909.  
Rent, \$225 per annum. There are two  
streams of water from Mauna Kea  
running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA,  
from Crown Commissioners, contain-  
ing 238 acres, expiring June 1st, 1905.  
Rent, \$250 per annum. The boundary  
of this land on one side is on the Wa-  
ikoloa stream.

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF  
AGREEMENT between the Puuloa  
Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and  
John P. and Samuel Parker, for run-  
ning sheep on a portion of the large  
Ahupuaa of Waikoloa, in exchange for  
the privilege granted to the Parker  
Ranch of running cattle on the Sheep

Ayer's  
Cherry Pectoral

cures coughs and colds, even hard  
coughs and old colds.

Mrs. A. White, of Fitzroy, Victoria,  
says: "I had a very hard cough night  
and day. I tried many remedies, but  
without relief. I thought my lungs  
were nearly gone. I then tried Ayer's  
Cherry Pectoral. I began to improve  
at once, and only one and one-half bot-  
tles completely cured me."

There are many substitutes and imi-  
tations. Beware of them! Be sure  
you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Two sizes. Large and small bottles.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

FRED ARMSTRONG  
DIED FRIDAY LAST

Fred. S. Armstrong died at Paia,  
Maui, at 5:15 o'clock on Friday even-  
ing, from a stroke of paralysis received  
last Sunday. He was a son of the late  
Goodale Armstrong, who was promi-  
nent in the official and industrial life  
of Maui, and leaves three brothers and  
a sister. Wade and William live in  
California, and Frank Armstrong, who  
was with his brother when he died, is  
employed in Castle & Cooke's office,  
Honolulu. Mrs. Edgar Halstead, sister,  
has lately gone to Mexico with her  
husband.

Co.'s lands. This agreement expires in  
1909.

There is also a lease, just expired,  
of Crown lands in Waimea, which the  
Puuloa Sheep & Stock Ranch Co. and  
its assigns, have held for 50 years, con-  
taining 679 acres, of which they are  
now in possession; and they have made  
application to the Territorial Govern-  
ment for a renewal of the lease. This  
application has not yet been acted upon.

## THE IMPROVEMENTS.

Consist of a Dwelling House of Man-  
ager at Keamoku, Men's Quarters,  
Large Shearing Shed, Yards, Pens,  
Wire Fences, Stone and Cement Cis-  
terns, &c., and the following appur-  
tenances, viz: Wool-Press, Iron Water  
Tanks, Redwood Water Tanks, Har-  
ness, Furniture, Scales, Sheep-Shears,  
Wool Packing, &c., &c., and the fol-  
lowing:

## LIVE STOCK.

7,000 Sheep, more or less, including  
Ewes, Rams and Lambs;  
25 Work Horses;  
40 Mares and Unbroken Foals;  
6 Team Horses and Hauling Wag-  
ons;

The whole comprising a complete  
Sheep and Stock Ranch.

The sheep are principally of the  
Merino breed, crossed with Southdown  
and Shropshire, and the wool produced  
by the Ranch has always commanded  
the highest price in the Hawaiian Wool  
Market.



**Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.**

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., AGTS

**German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.****Fertuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

**General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport. of Dresden.**

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**"The Overland Limited"**

ELCTRIC LIGHTED

**California**

To the EAST via

**The Union Pacific**

This Train is really a

**First-Class Modern Hotel**

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Lobbies, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Dining Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Candelabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans, Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

**RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR**

on Application to

S. F. BOOTH, General Agent.

1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

E. L. Lomax, G. P. &amp; T. A. Omaha, Neb.

**Elegant Perfumery**

We claim to have THE FINEST line of HIGH GRADE scents ever shown in this city, of FRENCH, ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN Manufacture.—In beautiful sets or cut glass bottles.

What is more acceptable to the Ladies?

**PRICES ARE RIGHT**

Only a few beautiful triplicate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., FORT STREET.

**CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE**

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO., 27 Kilby St., Boston, or C. BREWER &amp; CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

**CRUISERS PASSED MIDWAY ISLE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON**

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the cruiser fleet in command of Admiral Cooper was sighted from Midway Island and the news was promptly cabled to Honolulu. The names of the cruisers were as follows: Raleigh, Cincinnati, Albany and New Orleans, accompanied by the collier Pompey.

A boat from the latter vessel was dispatched to the island for mail, and a quantity of mail matter was brought off and put aboard the collier. The collier was also furnished with a budget of news. The fleet should arrive at Honolulu on Tuesday.

**JONES JURY HAS A GOOD TIME**

The jurymen sitting in the Jones murder case are having a good time. They are staying at the best hotels and living off the fat of the land, all at the expense of the Territory. A murder trial is always an expensive necessity, for the jury must be kept together and apart from any outside influence, from the moment the members are sworn until they give their verdict.

Bailiff Ellis has charge of this jury. The members are staying at the Hawaiian hotel and eating at the Union Grill. Some of them have become fastidious since they became jurymen and are a bit particular about what they eat. The usual breakfast consists of mush and cream, coffee, eggs and hot cakes. The native jurors didn't like that and demanded salmon and poi every day for their morning meal. And they eat lots of other stuff besides. But Lycurgus has to hunt up the poi every morning and give the jurors what they want. Raw onions is also a favorite dish and the supply is running low in the city. One juror objected to fish for lunch the other day and insisted on having "halibut" instead. He got it, too.

Lycurgus says none of the jurors are losing flesh over the murder trial, so well does he feed them. Some of them have increased in weight from five to ten pounds and are still eating, according to Mr. Lycurgus.

**Oriental War Belles.**

Fred. S. De Cow, who was aboard the U. S. S. Yorktown on the Asiatic station and lately returned home, has some relics from the wars on exhibition at his father's bowling rooms in Alakea street. One is the American flag captured by Filipinos at Balabac on Sept. 9, 1899, and recaptured three days later by the U. S. S. Mapla. Another exhibit consists of a Boxer's uniform, jacket and trousers, taken from the body of a Boxer slain at Tientsin. The hole made by the bullet that killed the man, with blood stains surrounding it, is seen in the breast of the jacket. There is a disc shaped insertion in the back of the same garment, imprinted in black with the Boxer emblems. Other souvenirs are cartridges, shrapnel, brass knuckles, etc., which belonged to belligerent folks in the Orient.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be warded off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

**HAWAII HAS NEARLY 600 SPECIAL TAXPAYERS**

(Continued from page 2)

is more appropriate, under the circumstances, that the Senate should legislate first.

The report of the auditor for the Postoffice Department shows that there are 83 fourth class postmasters in the Territory of Hawaii. The compensation of these postmasters ranges from a few dollars a year up to \$1,000, according to the amount of stamps they sell. There are ten whose compensation is less than \$50 a year; twelve whose compensation is between \$50.01 and \$100; twelve whose compensation ranges from \$100.01 to \$200; twenty-eight whose compensation varies all the way from \$200.01 to \$500; and twenty-one whose salaries range from \$500.01 to \$1,000. None of these postoffices pay the government any revenue, as the postmasters thereof are given all the receipts for rent, lights and fuel and for their own salaries.

Nothing of a definite character is obtainable at the White House about the new Secretary of Hawaii, except, as has already been stated in these letters, that the man will be selected by Governor Carter. The President wants to nominate a man who will be entirely in accord with Gov. Carter and therefore prefers to honor the Governor's endorsement.

Mr. Arthur C. Gehr is still in Washington, trying to prevent the full authorization of the Kohala ditch. He has been working with his attorney, ex-Senator Thurston, before the Interior Department but has thus far made little progress. This is a very busy season before the Departments because of the preparation of annual reports and the preparations for the regular session of Congress.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

**THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE.**

It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. A chronic dyspeptic, says an eminent English physician, is always on the verge of a mental upset. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind. Like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can number. You can see these people everywhere. For them life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Anemia, Nervous Debility, Scorfula, Throat and Lung Troubles, and all emaciating complaints and disorders. It's use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. W. H. B. Aikins, of Canada, says: "I am pleased to state that the results from using it have been uniformly satisfactory." Every dose effective. "It cannot disappoint." At chemists.

**Rain on Kauai.**

Purser McNamara of the Ke Au Hou which arrived yesterday from Kauai reports:

"The steamer W. G. Hall was at Ahukahi. She has 2,700 bags sugar on board. There are 1600 bags in the warehouse. Light N. E. winds and N. W. swells on inward trip. Heavy rainfall on Kauai. December 8 we laid moorings at Kilauea."

The schedule: Newcastle—"Was there any romance connected with your engagement?" Ingerfield—"Romance? I proposed to her at 8:45 and she accepted me precisely at 9:15."—Detroit Free Press.

"Ah! if I could only share the tremendous sorrows of magazine editors!" "Sorrows? Why, do they have any sorrows?" "Do they? Don't they? Every letter I get from any one of them breathes regret!"—Baltimore News.

**MERCHANTS AND ACTORS****The Business Association Plans to Entertain Fleet.**

The Merchants' Association is making every effort to secure the cooperation of citizens and entertainers in Honolulu to make things pleasant for the officers and men of Admiral Evans's fleet while in port. The following correspondence between the Merchants' Association and the James Neill Company sets forth a plan for one series of entertainments:

Honolulu, Dec. 11, 1903.

The James Neill Co., City.

Gentlemen: At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Association held this afternoon, it was resolved "that the James Neill Co. be asked to co-operate in any way they see fit with the plans for entertaining the officers and men of the American fleet during their stay in Honolulu," and I was directed to and take pleasure in notifying you of the action taken.

Very respectfully,

P. R. HELM, Sec'y Merchants' Association.

The reply of the Neill Co. is as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., Dec. 12, 1903.

P. R. Helm, Esq., Sec'y Merchants' Association, City.

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of yesterday, we beg to state that we are heartily in accord with you in any movement that would tend to promote the entertainment for the squadron expected here.

In furtherance of your wishes and in deference to suggestions made by numerous citizens we shall, beginning with next Tuesday, at which time the fleet will no doubt be here, give performances every night.

In consideration of the occasion, we shall also reduce the prices of admission, not only to the officers and men of the fleet, but to the public at large.

For the balance of the Neill engagement, we shall charge as follows:

Orchestra and dress circle \$1.00 instead of \$1.50.

Balcony, 50c. instead of 75c.

Gallery, 25c. instead of 50c.

Trusting that this will meet with the approbation of your honorable body we are,

Very respectfully yours, EDWIN H. NEILL, J. C. COHEN.

**Oceanic Wharf Sheds.**

The new sheds over the Oceanic wharf are rapidly approaching completion. The skeleton of the sheds is all up and the ends are being closed in. The roofing will shortly be laid on. The sheds are pretentious structures and quite a material advance in the methods of the past in making the waterfront an attractive locality.

**Wrecking Expedition.**

The schooner Ada, in command of Capt. Weisbarth, sailed again for the French Frigate Shoals yesterday afternoon to wreck the French bark Connetable de Richemont. An old anchor was part of the schooner's cargo, to be used in getting the vessel off the rocks. The crew comprises five white men and two Hawaiians.

**WHAT A BLESSING**

Many People Are Learning to Appreciate in Honolulu.

What a blessing it is. Sought after by thousands. Honolulu is finding it out. Many a miserable man is happy now. Nights of unrest, days of trouble. Any itching skin disease means this. Itching Piles mean it. Eczema just as bad, and just as bad to cure.

But Doan's Ointment relieves at once, and cures all itching of the skin. A blessing to a suffering public. Here's proof to back our statement: Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, a very old resident of Melbourne, Australia, states:

"For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment, which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease."

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

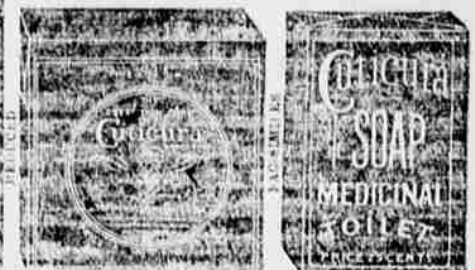
"Nellie says she is only 21," said the floorwalker. "I imagined she must be at least 28."

"So she was," replied the jealous maid who presided over the ribbon counter, "but you know everything in the store was marked down 25 per cent last week."—Chicago News.

**SPRING HUMOURS****Complete External and Internal Treatment**

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the most torturing disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

Sold throughout the world. Aust. Agents: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Agents: LEITCH, LTD., Cape Town, South Africa. Agents: J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London, U. S. A. "How to Cure Spring Humours," post free.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE**

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

**Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.**

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 18, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

DR. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Limited, London.

**AMPHITRITE HIT UNCHARTED SHOAL**

The British cruiser Amphitrite which was in Honolulu harbor last spring met with an accident between Singapore and Hongkong. The Hongkong Press of November 21, says:

H. M. S. Amphitrite, Capt. Windham, C. V. O., arrived from Singapore in a damaged condition on the 18th. While on a voyage from Hongkong to Singapore, on the 6th November, she ran on to an uncharted coral-shoal lying in Lat. 11° 67' N., Long. 104° 23' E. and sustained damage to the after part of the false keel and probably to some plates. On arriving to Singapore it was found that the damage, though much less than might have been expected, was of such a nature that necessitated dockyard repairs, so the vessel was ordered to proceed back to Hongkong. A departure was made from Singapore on the 12th inst. and Hongkong was reached yesterday morning at half-past nine. Strong monsoon was experienced from Singapore to Lat. 16° N., and from thence to port fine weather. Since the accident, Commander Vaughan Lewis, of H. M. S. Fearless has surveyed and sounded the dangerous shoal, which is, by the way, situated at the eastern entrance to Singapore Main Strait, south channel. His survey showed that the shoal is 50 yards long in a N. N. W. direction and 30 yards broad. Least depth obtained was three fathoms (low water springs) with other pinnacle heads of four and five fathoms having eight to eleven fathoms in amongst them. Close around and surrounding the shoal are irregular depths of twelve, fifteen and twenty fathoms. The Amphitrite has gone into dock at Kowloon. No doubt her repairs will keep her some considerable time. It is very satisfactory for everybody concerned that the shoal was an uncharted one.

**Midway and Guam.**

The cable between Guam and Midway is being used constantly by Messrs. Morse and Smith of the Geodetic Survey, who are engaged in determining the exact longitude of the two islands. Mr. Morse is on Midway and Mr. Smith on Guam. Both have recently been working steadily on the two islands, and as soon as transportation is available at Guam, Mr. Smith will come to Honolulu and the same work will be carried on between Honolulu and Midway.

"Well, Tommy, how are you getting on at school?" "First rate. I ain't doing so well as some of the other boys, though I can stand on my head; but I have to put my feet against the wall. I want to do it without the wall at all!"—Punch.

**ADMIRAL COOPER WAS LIONIZED**

Rear Admiral Cooper, who is in command of the Asiatic cruiser squadron en route to Honolulu, was given a royal send-off at Tokio. The Japan Gazette says of the reception:

The U. S. Legation in Tokyo, which has recently received noteworthy embellishments especially in the surrounding grounds, etc., was thrown open by Mr. Lloyd C. Griscom, the Minister, on Friday (Nov. 20th) night, on the occasion of a reception in honor of Rear-Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander of the Asiatic Squadron of the U. S. Navy, which is so strongly represented just now in Japanese waters. About half-past nine o'clock, the guests to the reception began to arrive in force. In fact, although invitations were limited to the sterner sex, it was estimated that over 200 guests were present to greet the gallant Admiral, whose reputation and personality have won him a legion of admirers in this country. The grounds of the Legation were handsomely decorated with strings of lanterns on cords radiating from a central flagpole, and, within, an attractive scene was presented as the guests gathered. The assemblage included the Ministers of State, the Corps Diplomatique and some of the most distinguished Japanese figures and foreign residents and visitors in the country, and was altogether a very brilliant, pleasant affair, once again demonstrating the Minister's particular happiness as a host. The many stalwart representatives of the U. S. Navy present made a fine appearance, and their handsome uniforms were a picturesque feature in the gathering which dispersed about midnight. Yokohama was well represented in the tale of guests.

The reception was preceded by a dinner-party at the Legation, those present, besides the guest of the evening, including Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy; General Terauchi, Minister of War; Baron Sannomiya, Grand Master of Ceremonies; Mr. Chinda, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Saito, Vice-Minister of the Navy; Baron d'Anethan, Belgian Minister; Sir Claude MacDonald, British Minister; Mr. Yang, Chinese Minister; and some thirty others.

**Midway Population Increased.**

During the past week there was an increase in the population of Midway Island. A litter of setter puppies began life on the sandy islet and are reported to be husky young canines.

Courtroom effects: The lawyer—"Of course, my dear madam! The great thing in a case of this sort is to introduce something into the evidence that will appeal to the jury." The lady—"Oh! I shall change my costume every day."—Brooklyn Life.





## ARRIVED.

Friday, Dec. 11.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maui, Kona and Kauai, at 5:52 a. m., with 4450 bags sugar, 1630 bags coffee, 31 head beef cattle, 48 hogs, 23 crates chickens and turkeys, 16 pkgs. hats, 191 bunches bananas, 22 bbls. and bxs. fish, 30 bbls. and bxs. oranges, 238 bags taro, 106 bags awa, 32 kegs butter and 291 pkgs. sundries.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Hanalei, at 8:10 a. m., with 905 bags paddy, 395 bags rice, 30 bags ginger, 10 bags taro, 31 pkgs. sundries.

Sunday, Dec. 13.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Nawiliwili, at 5:20 a. m.

Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, from Kahului, at 5 a. m.

T. K. K. S. S. Nippon Maru, Greene, from Yokohama, Shanghai and Hongkong, at 4 p. m.

Gaso, schr. Eclipse, Gahan, from Hawaii and Maui ports, at 8 p. m.

Am. bk. W. B. Flint, Johnson, from San Francisco, at 12:30 p. m., 24 days out.

## PASSENGERS.

## Arrived.

Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Dec. 11, from Kau: W. E. Dennis, Victoria Kaamahanu, Mr. Waggoner, Miss L. B. Tunis, Miss E. Meyer, Mrs. C. F. K. Rose, H. A. Juen, C. H. Merriam, L. H. Rogers, J. E. Rogers, F. Wada; from Kona: L. W. King and wife, Rev. James David.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Kailua, Dec. 13.—Mr. Dyer and one deck.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kailua, Dec. 13.—A. S. Wilcox, H. D. Couzens, W. Williams, W. Mutch, D. B. Murdock, Mrs. A. Lindsay, A. C. Alexander, Mrs. E. Rochford, Chow Yuen, Hang, Rev. D. Scudder, Mrs. H. L. Herbert, E. Farmer, Nam Yuen, J. Goldstein, G. H. Fairchild, R. Silva, H. E. Feart, A. Gattley, J. H. Trueman, I. Kaku and 39 deck.

Per stmr. Maui, from Kahului, Dec. 13.—Rev. E. M. Hanuma, Mr. Kozuki, D. K. Kahauleio, D. H. Kahauleio, K. Muroka, Rev. J. J. Matthews, and wife, A. Devauchelle, Mrs. Devauchelle, F. Armstrong, H. C. Ovenden, Mrs. W. H. Moesman, and two daughters, T. Matsuo, K. Kobayashi, R. Catton, H. H. Scovel, H. A. Heen, Chas. Gay, A. A. Braymer, Judge Kahauleio, J. J. Newcomb.

Per S. S. Nippon Maru, from Orient ports, Dec. 13.—For Honolulu: Mrs. W. W. Goodale and maid, A. McKillop, Dr. H. C. Sloggett, H. E. Walker, Through: Miss U. E. Beaumont, Capt. V. Berg, Mrs. M. Canfield, Miss S. G. Chapin, Mrs. Chas. B. Chelton, Mrs. C. B. Craig, T. L. Craig, E. Dose, Capt. R. M. Dutton, U. S. M. C.; Robt. Forbes, Rev. J. R. Hykes, Rokusaburo Kitajima, Gaston Mayer, Rev. B. M. McCabe, Mrs. R. E. Murphy, Masakuni Okudaira, Mrs. F. Penfield, R. H. Sherman, Capt. H. Steere, Mrs. L. Wood, Saitaro Yamaguchi.

## DEPARTED.

Monday, December 14.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiawai and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. J. A. Cummings, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale Piltz, for Lahaina, Kaunapali, Kihali, Makana, Honolulu, and Keanae, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pedersen, for Honokaa, and Kukuhaele, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Ahukini and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

## Shipping Notes.

The following cargo is reported on Hawaii ready for shipment: Punaluu, 700 bags; Honouapou, 1828 bags.

Pile-driving in Pearl Harbor has disclosed the fact that the coral in the bottom is soft, so that dredging is calculated as likely to be inexpensive.

The Inter-Island steamer Mauna Loa may add Mahukona and Kawaihae to her regular run, and the Wilder steamer Kinau may add Kailua to her homeward-bound run.

The ships Susquehanna and the Wm. P. Frye have been chartered for the Cape Horn sugar service, the former for Castle & Cooke, and the latter for C. Brewer & Co. The two ships can carry 10,000 tons. Both vessels are in San Francisco where they arrived with coal from Baltimore. They will probably come here in February.

Purser Storey of the Noeau reports 1600 bags sugar at Honouapou and 600 at Punaluu ready for shipment.

The W. G. Hall's cargo comprised 6041 bags of H. M. sugar, 43 empty barrels, 54 pkgs. sundries.

Purser Friel of the W. G. Hall reports the following sugar on Kauai ready for shipment: K. S. M., 2500 bags; W. S., 500; K. P., 510; P., 2500; H. M., 2920.

The following cargo was received by the steamer Maui from Kahului: 37 hides, 13 sacks beans, 166 sacks palat, 43 sacks corn, 1 horse, 1 mule, 26 hogs, 207 pkgs. sundries.

## CHANGE OF BUOYS AT HARBOR ENTRANCE

The buoy at the entrance to the harbor formerly painted with black and white stripes has been changed to a red buoy and marks the eastern edge of the deep water channel.

## SPORTS FOR THE FLEET

## Water Carnival Is Suggested for One Event.

Sports for the sailors and marines of the American fleet due here this week from Yokohama, are being formulated by the men who have taken the matter in hand under the auspices of the Merchants' Association. No definite plan has been decided upon as much depends upon a meeting to be held with Admiral Cooper on his arrival.

It is hoped to have a few games of baseball under the auspices of the League and also a football game or two under the direction of the Football League. With a nominal admission to such games there is a prospect of heavy attendance on all occasions, and it has been suggested also that a certain amount of the proceeds go to the winners and losers alike.

One of the principal events to be held while the entire fleet is here is to have a water carnival on a Saturday afternoon, at which time it is believed that nearly all of Honolulu can be present. There would be an advantage to the men of the fleet in water sports as all men aboard the vessels could see the races.

The committee hopes to enlist the aid of the Heanani and Myrtle boat clubs in the aquatic sports and have each club enter a six and four-oared sliding seat boat for a race over the usual course. This has been suggested early as it would give both clubs a short time in which to get their crews in training.

It is expected that each warship will enter a twelve-oared barge for a general race, with two Hawaiian crews added in local barges. Honolulu would, under the circumstances, witness a water spectacle which it has not seen for nearly fourteen years. This race would be around the bell-buoy and back into the harbor.

Other races in contemplation are an Admiral's barge race and Captain's gig race which could not fail of interest throughout the fleet.

The Hawaii Yacht Club will be asked to participate with as many yachts as can be put into commission and if possible to pull off some races. The Heanani and Myrtle boat clubs, it is believed, would keep open house on Regatta Day and decorate the houses in true regatta style.

If all plans under consideration are consummated Honolulu will have a water carnival which will long be remembered. "Bob" White, captain of the Malle baseball team, has been asked to get up an all-Honolulu team to play against the fleet on Sundays at Kapiolani Park, or wherever it is convenient to play. The proper authorities will be consulted as to playing on Sunday, and it is believed that no objection will be made.

## GERMANY'S TIME FOR WAR PASSED

"Germany will never go to war with the United States."

Sidney M. Hulst made this remark impressively to an Advertiser reporter in the courthouse yesterday.

"If Germany wanted to fight the United States, she would have done so at the time of the Venezuela trouble," the attorney argued.

"Germany had the advantage then on the sea. It is not so now. Germany is only building two large warships. Since the Venezuela incident the United States has put on the stocks six first-class battleships and five armored cruisers. Four of these vessels are already in the water, and the rest could be quickly completed in the event of need.

"The United States is now ahead on the water and Germany will never catch up."

## PALENAPA CALLED IN VAIN FOR HELP

J. Lightfoot was arrested yesterday afternoon on a warrant sworn to by Police Officer Palenapa, in which the latter charges the attorney with refusing to assist him in making an arrest in Kakaako on Sunday night. The case will come up in Police Court this morning, when the cases of three Portuguese whom Palenapa arrested will also be taken up in connection with it.

Palenapa, the 265-pound officer, whose beat is in Kakaako near the Magoon tenement, was passing a house when Antonio Lewis made some remarks about the officer, and followed them up by saying he could whip him. Lewis was intoxicated at the time. The officer finally became exasperated and laid his hands on Lewis. The latter endeavored to resist and caught hold of a fence. When Palenapa pulled real hard the Portuguese, fence and all gave way. Two other members of the Lewis family launched themselves upon Palenapa, and it was then that the officer called upon Mr. Lightfoot to assist him. Mr. Lightfoot refused to comply with his request and walked away, thus violating a Hawaiian statute.

## SOME LICENSE DISCREPANCIES.

The Territory of Hawaii is losing a good many thousands of dollars in revenue from liquor licenses every year according to the report of Internal Revenue Collector Chamberlain as given in the Advertiser's Washington letter yesterday. According to that report there are 550 liquor dealers of various kinds who pay taxes to the United States in Hawaii. Treasurer Kepoikai issues licenses to but 110, less than one-fourth of the number of liquor dealers who are found by the Federal authorities to be doing business in the Territory of Hawaii.

A low estimate of the loss in revenue the Territory is sustaining every year from its failure to properly enforce the license law is \$100,000. This is figuring on the basis of the lowest amount of revenue for liquor taxes, which is \$200 per year for dealers in wine, beer, and ale. A high estimate would exceed \$400,000.

Just what makes the enormous difference in the collection of taxes by Federal and Territorial authorities is hard to say. The reports every year since annexation, have shown almost as wide a variation in the number of liquor dealers unearthed by the Federal collector of internal revenue and by the treasurer of the Territory as the report for the past year. Probably the principal reason is found in the fact that the collector is compelled by law to hunt up the persons liable for the Federal tax, while the treasurer waits until the liquor seller comes up and proffers the amount of his license. Another reason may be found in the fact that the Federal authorities have a better organized system in the collection of the internal revenue tax. The United States, through its internal revenue officers, keeps a close watch on liquor from the moment of its distillation or importation until it reaches the hands of the retail dealer. They also have access to all the records of the wholesaler and are able by this means to keep the strictest watch on the place where every bit of liquor in excess of five gallons goes. And every man who handles the stuff is compelled to pay the tax. The retail dealer is required to pay an annual license of twenty-five dollars per year, while Uncle Sam gets a hundred dollars per year from those who do a wholesale business.

On the other hand the Territory has to wait until the liquor dealer comes forward with a request for a license. The treasurer has done his part when he issues the license. The High Sheriff looks after the violations of the license laws, and invariably when he finds a place where liquor is sold without a license, he also discovers hanging on the wall of the offender's place of business the Federal tax receipt for twenty-five dollars. Another thing, the Territory has hard work obtaining a conviction in the Territorial courts, even when an offender is caught by the police. The rules of evidence as laid down by Judge Gear and Judge Humphreys have been to accept the testimony of informers with extreme caution or not at all. Without the informer, it is almost impossible to obtain a conviction for violation of the liquor laws, for the ordinary purchasers of liquor are not willing to come forward and give evidence against those whom they have assisted in violating the law. With the Federal law it is different. The informer is held to be as good a witness as anyone, the Federal courts recognizing that in cases of this kind evidence is extremely difficult to obtain in the ordinary manner.

A comparison of the number of licenses issued by the Territory with the special taxes collected by the United States will show where the differences are:

License.	Territorial.	United States
Brewers .....	1	45
Wholesale Liquor .....	8	21
Wholesale Malt .....	30	456
Retail Dealers .....	35	60
Retail Malt .....	28	3
Wine, Beer and Ale .....	38	586
Retail Spirit .....	140	

In other words the Federal authorities collect the tax from 456 retail liquor dealers. The Territory licenses but 38, which would indicate that 418 men who are liable to a tax of \$1,000 per year are getting the best of the Territory to the tune of \$418,000 each year. The Territory collects taxes from eight wholesalers and thirty dealers who are in the same category under the Federal laws. Yet the Federal authorities find forty-five wholesale liquor dealers and twenty-one wholesale malt dealers in the Territory. The Territory is losing the \$500 annual license on twenty-eight places, or \$14,000 on this one item alone. The revenue collector also finds sixty places selling malt liquors as against thirty-five who hold licenses from the Territory. The Territory gets the most of these, however, as twenty-eight pay the license for selling wine, beer and ale.

But at any rate taking the difference in the number of licenses at the lowest figure, two hundred dollars for wine, beer and ale, and the amount of license which is not collected every year will be at least \$100,000. Estimating upon the retail spirit license it will amount to over \$400,000.

## M'BRYDE CO. GETS WATER RIGHTS

The McBryde Sugar Co. has made a contract with the Hawaiian Sugar Co. and Gay & Robinson for the use of the surplus water from the two last named concerns for irrigation purposes.

Under the terms of the agreement the McBryde Company is to pipe the water from the Hawaiian Sugar Co.'s ditch in Hanalei valley on Kauai at Kano to its own lands. The term of the agreement is for three years from April 1st, 1904, and the McBryde Company is to pay for the water used at the rate of ten dollars per million gallons. The accounting is to be made monthly and under the agreement the Hawaiian Sugar Co. and Gay & Robinson share equally in the rents accruing and also bear the expense of piping the water to Kano. Only surplus water is to be sold to the McBryde Sugar Co.

## MEASURE FATAL TO LABOR SUPPLY

Some of the sugar planters are alarmed at an immigration bill now before Congress, which is being promoted by mainland labor organizations. It is believed that its passage would have a blighting effect on the sugar industry of this Territory.

The particular thing that is feared is a provision to exclude all immigrants who cannot read and write the respective languages of the countries from which they have emigrated. This, it is said, would practically rule out the only presently available supply of labor for Hawaiian sugar cane plantations. The proportion of Asiatics, others than Chinese already absolutely excluded, coming here to work in the fields who can read and write their own languages is placed as low as ten per cent or even less.

An effort will be made, if it is not already on foot, to obtain the combined influence of the commercial bodies of Honolulu for exertion against the threatened measure in Washington.

## MYSTERY SURROUNDS SHOOTING AFFAIR

There is mystery connected with the shooting of Ah Chan, a Chinese, by Matsumoto, a Japanese, which occurred yesterday about noon. The two men were taken to the police station, the Japanese being held to await the result of the wound inflicted on the Chinese. A Chinese named Koon Chong is held as a witness, he claiming that he had seen the Japanese level a revolver—a 22-caliber gun—at Ah Chan, and fire it.

Ah Chan was passing by Matsumoto's room when the revolver was fired, or went off, and he felt the impact of a bullet under his left arm. Matsumoto claims that he was at that time removing some clothing from his trunk in which he also kept a revolver. He claims the revolver fell upon the floor and was accidentally discharged, the bullet going through the open door of his room and striking Ah Chan. He claims he did not know that the Chinese was struck, and Ah Chan did not know at first what had struck him, and certainly was unaware that Matsumoto was the cause.

Koon Chong went to the police station and told the police that he had seen Matsumoto point the gun at Ah Chan and fire it. Dr. Emerson probed for the bullet but failed to locate it. He does not think any serious trouble will result, as the wound is only a flesh wound. The affair is being thoroughly investigated by the police.

## GETTING SCHOOL EXHIBIT READY

The school exhibits for the St. Louis exposition will be sent in to the Department of Education by the end of the month. Supt. Atkinson has already received a number of the exhibits from outside schools, but the bulk of the material will not reach Honolulu until next week or later.

The school children all over the islands are writing special compositions which will be sent to St. Louis. Exhibits will also be sent of face, mats and other articles made by the scholars. The school exhibit will be forwarded whether there is anything else sent from Hawaii or not. The display will not be a costly one, but it will be thoroughly representative of the schools of the Territory.

## LAWYERS WILL PUT THE COUNTY ACT TO A TEST

(Continued from page 1.)

least supposed real danger and a request comes for action on our part. Mr. Stewart's resolution seems hardly responsive to the mass meeting's appeal."

Mr. Stewart replied that the general sentiment at the meeting seemed to be that Mr. Hatch's mission to Washington should have the right of way, and that there should be no antagonism to him. He thought that the Association owed it to the Governor and Attorney General that they be called into conference with the representatives of the Association.

Judge Stanley seconded Mr. Stewart's resolutions and said that the Merchants' Association did not intend to dictate to the Bar Association and authorities the test case should be undertaken. He did not doubt but that the Bar Association would furnish attorneys who would act in the matter.

A. F. Judd said he was not a member of the Governor's official family or authorized to speak for him, but he had been credibly informed that if the Hartwell resolution was adopted it would not embarrass the Governor or be considered discourteous to him.

## PULL BOTH STRINGS.

L. A. Thurston said he did not draw the inference from Friday's meeting that the Hatch mission was to have the right of way or to interfere in any way with the procedure in the Supreme Court or with the test of the county act.

"If I am not mistaken," said Mr. Thurston, "the suggestion was made by E. P. Dole that we pull two strings to our bow, and that we proceed here while at the same time not opposing Mr. Hatch at Washington. The two methods can be simultaneous and whichever gets through first will be all right so far as it goes. It seems to me that Judge Stanley, because of his absence, has not come in contact with the reasons for this unusual request from the mass meeting. The main reason, which brought the matter to a focus, and brought about the decision to send Mr. Hatch to Washington, was the decision the Supreme Court gave in the case brought by Supt. Cooper, holding that the portion of the County Act where it attempted to create a Board of Public Institutions was inconsistent with the Organic Act and therefore null and void. There was also an expression by Mr. Breckons, that he believed this might invalidate the balance of the County Act, certainly an opinion which is responsible enough, and which caused the Governor to acquiesce in the decision to send Mr. Hatch to Washington. There were certain other strong reasons, aside from public gossip which tended to throw the County Act under a cloud. The legality of the County Act has been questioned for two or three pregnant reasons. One test is likely to be of the section which compels all merchants to take out a merchandise license. If any merchant opposes this license, and it is a moral certainty that some merchants will resist the payment, the sooner the question is raised the better. This will not be fomenting litigation. Financial men of the city have also stated that they will not discount the county warrants, until they know if the county has authority to issue them, and if the banks do not discount the warrants as they do now for the Territory, how can the county get along. As soon as the banks refuse to accept the warrants the merchants will decline to extend them credit. Treasurer Kepoikai is quoted as saying the counties will start in business without a bean, a disturbing factor in all financial transactions at present, and ample reason why the test should be brought before the Supreme Court as early a date as possible."

"I would suggest a course midway between Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Stewart's resolutions. It is a matter of course, in a vital measure of this kind, that the committee consult with the Governor and Attorney General. I do not think that we should institute proceedings if it was opposed by the leading officials of the government unless for very strong reasons. From the expression of these two officials I feel sure that they will not oppose a test case. I move that the Executive Committee be authorized to see if a proper case cannot be formulated for presentation to the Supreme Court, and if it can be done to get two attorneys to represent each side of the case."

"It has been suggested that such a case can't be brought, and that there is no foundation for such a test case, while others say there is foundation. This matter should be carefully looked into, for the Bar Association doesn't want to bring a case which will end in a fluke. If after consultation with the government officials it is decided that a case should be brought, the matter should be submitted to the Supreme Court as early a date as possible. There is no question but the public interest demands this."

## MR. DOLE TALKS.

E. P. Dole said that he was somewhat in the fix of Josh Billings who wanted to send all his wife's relations to war, as he intended to leave soon and couldn't take part in the test case.

"It seems to me that the Hartwell and Thurston resolutions are exactly the same except in words," said he. "It seems as if the Bar Association is willing to join all other good citizens in helping the community out of the fix it is in, and time is a very important factor. If the matter is settled by Mr. Hatch's action in Washington, all right, Mr. Hatch should be given every encouragement, but this should not be allowed to interfere with the test of its validity in the Supreme Court, as soon as possible. There can be no question but that the Attorney General and Governor should be called into the conference. I doubt if a case could be brought without the co-operation of the Attorney General, for this must be a real case. It can't be a moot case and then be thrown out for

being improperly before the Supreme Court, and thus hold the Bar Association up to ridicule. A delay of two or three weeks is likely to be disastrous and prompt action is important.

## COUNTY ACT NOT IN DANGER.

General Hartwell said that it was not his idea that the county act was in any danger, and he deplored the anxiety felt over it. "The impression is that it ought to be sustained," said he, "and I think it would be better if it is sustained. It is better also that the suits be brought by proper authority. There can be no question but that the whole litigation can be held up until the next session of the legislature and the county law can go on and we can have the benefits of the experience under it, and it may be that the weak spots can then be remedied."

Mr. Hartwell said the facts were as Mr. Thurston had stated, the country was much disturbed, the banks would decline to discount warrants, and there was danger of a financial crisis. He said also that the Bar Association could help to remedy existing conditions, and after conference with proper authorities the test case should be undertaken. He did not doubt but that the Bar Association would furnish attorneys who would act in the matter.

## A LAST APPEAL.

Mr. Stewart replied that the disturbed conditions were due to the fact that the Supreme Court had decided the one section to be in conflict with the Organic Act, and that the logic of the decision could not be escaped from, and that the Supreme Court would have to decide the whole act null and void. He also thought it impossible to frame a case which would cover the whole act. The country had been put in a dilemma by the drawer of the act and by all who had anything to do with it. He wanted a committee to be appointed to confer with the Governor and report, and said any other action would be discourteous to the Governor.

J. A. Mathewman said that the Stewart resolution was wrong in saying that the Governor had initiated the movement for a test.

A vote was then taken on Stewart's substitute which was defeated, only Wilder, Kaulukou and Stanley voting with its introducer. The Hartwell resolution with the amendment by Mr. Thurston was then adopted, the same four voting against it.

On motion of Mr. Stewart a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of the late S. K. Kane. President Smith appointed Stewart, Kaulukou and Stanley.

At the conclusion of the meeting the executive committee met and selected J. A. Mathewman to attack the county act and A. S. Hartwell to defend it. Two more attorneys will be appointed to assist those already chosen.

## DR. SLOGGETT HOME AGAIN

## He Returns to Assume Charge of Insane Asylum.

Dr. H. C. Sloggett returned yesterday from Shanghai after a long absence in the Celestial Empire. He will at once assume charge of the Insane Asylum as the Superintendent, to succeed Dr. Malster.

Dr. Sloggett has little regard for Shanghai and is glad to be back again in the balmy climate of Hawaii. There is a large colony of Honoluluans there, including Dr. Murray, Phil. Dankey, H. M. Ayres, Volcano Marshall, Porter Boyd, Frank Vida and others. Dr. Sloggett says that the reports of Dr. Murray's death were untrue and that it was a case of mistaken identity altogether.

The Oriental Insurance Company which was organized in Honolulu by J. P. McCoy with a number of local Chinese as its backers has wound up its affairs in Shanghai where a large office had been established. Dr. Sloggett was sent from Honolulu to Shanghai as the medical officer for the company.

"Shanghai is not a good place for an American to go if he has not secured a good position in advance," said Dr. Sloggett. "A young man needs such a position or he will have a difficult road to travel after he arrives. Business houses employ Eurasians by a large majority, and these they can obtain for very small wages and they answer the purpose for they understand the language, which an American does not in most cases."

## COLLECTOR BAILEY RESIGNS OFFICE

E. H. Bailey, Deputy Collector of the Port of Kahului, Maui, has resigned his office to take effect at the close of business on December 31, 1903. W. O. Aiken of Pala will be appointed to succeed him.

Mr. Bailey's letter to Collector Stackable was as follows:

Kahului, Dec. 3th, 1903.

Mr. E. R. Stackable, Collector of Customs, Honolulu.

Sir: Herewith I forward my resignation as Deputy Collector to go into effect on the last day of this month, Dec. 31st, 1903.

I have to do this owing to the state of my health and my advanced age, which my physician advises requires a change of climate and complete rest from business.

The above date completes ten years steady service in the Customs department under the former government and the present government without any vacation during the period.

Very respectfully,  
E. H. BAILEY.